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POLITICAL.

ADDRESS

OF THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION

To the People of the United States.

FELLOW CITIZENS: The Convention of Delegates representing the Democracy of the United States, having unanimously resolved to recommend the present Chief Magistrate as a candidate for re-election, deem it proper and respectful to the people, clearly and distinctly to state the principles on which the Administration of the Government, under his direction, has been conducted, and the manner in which they have been maintained, as furnishing the clearest evidence of what will be his future course, if sustained by the suffrages of those who believe them the only sure foundation of freedom, prosperity and happiness.

These principles have never changed, and can never change. They are coeval with the Democratic party. They constitute its existence and identity; and no citizen, however eminent or illustrious, should be considered worthy of its support, whose invariable attachment has not been manifested by a life of devotion, through every vicissitude of hope and discouragement, victory and defeat. To this test every candidate for the support of the Democracy should be brought, and by this he should be judged.

The most weighty and prominent of these great fundamental principles are: That the will of the people is the only legitimate source of power. That all power thus derived, is a trust to be exercised only for the public good. That agents so entrusted with its exercise are responsible to the people for the faithful performance of their duty. That this responsibility should be as direct and immediate as possible. That a general diffusion of the right of suffrage, through the medium of which alone the people can retain a proper control over their agents, and by its free exercise, unawed by power, uninfluenced by corruption, by a sacred regard of the representative to the instructions of his constituents, and a strict construction of the Constitution, which, while it secures the rights of the majority, equally defends and protects those of the minority; and by conforming on all occasions to the principles laid down in Madison's Report on the Alien and Sedition laws—principles which constitute the only safeguards of personal rights, the only bulwarks of the citadel of freedom.

In our foreign intercourse, it has ever been the policy of the democratic party to deal justly and liberally with all, to form political alliances with none, to watch with sleepless vigilence over the national rights and acting on the conviction, that they can in no way be so effectually guarded as by invariably doing justice to others, and as invariably demanding it for ourselves, always preferring the decision of controversies by reason and temperate discussion, and never to shrink from an appeal to the last resort of nations, when it becomes indespensable by the fault of our adversary.

The Democratic party has always, from first to last, arrayed itself in stern and inflexible opposition to national debt, incurred for any other purpose than the immediate defence of the honor and interest of the country, as furnishing the ready means for extravagant prodigality, forming the basis of a great paper credit system, and imposing burdens on posterity, as a penalty for the prodigality of their ancestors. In opposition, "unqualified and uncompromising," to the establishment of a National Bank, as alike unconstitutional, inexpedient, and dangerous to public liberty; and as the antagonist of this gigantic instrument of corruption whose power to confer benefits bears no proportion to its means of inflicting injuries, it advocates a separation of the fiscal concerns of Government from the fluctuations of the banking system, as equally indispensable to the independence of the Government, the safety of the public funds, and the maintenance of a sound and stable currency.

The Democratic party is in favor of a faithful adherence to the principles adopted and carried into successful operation by the illustrious Jackson, in regard to unconstitutional objects of internal improvement by the instrumentality of the General Government.

The Democratic party has, through all the vicissitudes of alternate victory and defeat, of depression and exaltation, cherished a deep, abiding, and unuying attachment to our glorious Union. It has, on all occasions, exhibited a determination to maintain, with inviolable faith, those great compromises of interests on which it is founded, and by a stern adherence to which the proud edifice can alone withstand those influences which have heretofore proved fatal to confederated States.

Such are the great fundamental principles which constitutes the political creed of the Democratic party—Has the eminent citizen we now present a second time for the suffrage of the people, faithfully adhered to them in his political career, and in his past administration of the Government? Has he fulfilled the anticipation of his supporters, and redeemed the sanctity of his pledge? The most conclusive reply to these questions, is a reference to the course of his adversaries.

In the midst of all the clamors and calumnies of the last three years, an opposition, more violent, inquisitive, and indefatigable than any faction, or combination of factions, to which avarice and ambition ever gave birth, has never been able to fasten upon him a solitary act, or a single sentiment incompatible with his previous declarations, or in violation of the principles of the Democratic party, by which he was elected. So close has been his adherence to the doctrines of its great expounder, the venerated Jefferson, and so invariably has he carried them out in practice that every act of his Administration has only added new virulence to the attacks of that party whose opposition has always been most bitter when these doctrines were most decisively carried out in practice.

We appeal to the messages of Mr. Van Buren as undeniable proofs of his devotion to these principles, and to acts of his Administration as furnishing demonstration of the sincerity with which he avowed them. We appeal to the daily and hourly aggravation of the opposition he has encountered from that party which has always been opposed to those principles as the clearest testimony of his having manfully and fearlessly taken the old Republican track under circumstances the most descouraging and embarrassing, and pursued it with an intrepid perseverance, through sunshine and through storm, though sometimes appearing to stand almost alone and unsupported, except by the consciousness of the truth and righteousness of his cause, and the unshaken fidelity of his devotion.

If the policy of the democratic party is not yet consummated, it has not been owing to any want of effort on his part, but to the pecuniary opposition of a combination of factions, having no one interest or principle in common, but a hatred of the Democracy, and a hankering for the restoration of that ascendancy which they lost by abuse and perversion. If other evidence were required to prove that he had struck the true chord of Democracy, it is abundantly to be found in the character and materials of opposition which his administration has called forth, and which is identified in its sources, its means, and its ends, with that which assailed Mr. Jefferson throughout his illustrious carrer, which pursued General Jackson in public life, and still violates the sanctity of his retirement with unmitigated reproaches and unrelenting persecution. A brief summery of the acts of his administration will furnish the best illustration of his devotion to these great principles we have previously enumerated as the basis of Democracy.

Notwithstanding the eminent skill with which our foreign affairs were managed by General Jackson throughout his administration, great embarrassments remained to be encountered by his successor. Having succeeded in obtaining indemnity from European powers for the long arrearages of injuries we have suffered during the sanguinary conflicts that succeeded the American Revolution, he turned, towards the close of the second term, his attention to the just demands of our citizens against the Republic of this continent. Begining with Mexico, he pressed upon her, with his wonted energy and firmness, the prompt arrangement of our claims, daily increasing in numbers, and some of them having their origin in those first and early movements in the Spanish American States, which resulted in their complete emancipation and independence. Although partially supported by Congress, they did not see fit to sustain him in the recommendation made, at a critical moment, to enforce, by competent means, an immediate adjustment upon the dilatory rulers who governed Mexico in rapid succession. The discussion between the two countries became more recriminatory and acrimonious; and at last, at the moment of his departure from the head of the Government, the recognition of the independence of Texas, added to the previous interruption of diplomantic intercourse, had produced a feeling on the part of the Government and people of Mexico so embittered, as seemingly to render hostilities almost inevitable. In the midst of these difficulties, attended, as they were, by the wide-spread domestic embarrassment which a disordered currency had produced, the disturbances in Canada occurred, to awaken the attention of our people, and try the firmness of the Executive. A civil war raged in a neighboring country; the population on each side of the boundary was dangerously excited; angry collisions, constantly anticipated, and more than once occurring, were readily imputed to a want of good faith, or settled purposes of hostility; and a rare union of prudence and firmness, forbearance and resolution, was required to prevent those consenquences which, in every aspects, threatened a fierce and prolonged war. While yet this storm of passions on the Northern frontier remained unsubdued, the occurrances on the boundary of Maine suddenly arose, and seemed to render the policy of the Administration still more difficult, and to destroy every hope of preserving unbroken tranquility. Let the history of the dangers thus springing up from the moment Mr. Van Buren entered upon the Executive office—the measures which, for three years, he has adopted in regard to them—the able correspondence in which he has maintained, with unflinching firmness, the rights and honors of the United States—let these speak the merit of his administration of our foreign affairs. The wearied patience of the honest claimants against Mexico is at length rewarded, by the appointment of a just tribunal for the settlement of their claims, and a stipulated mode of paying them. The Canadian border is once more the scene of active and peaceful industry; passion has been subdued by reason and reflection; and every thing assures us, that however strong our sympathies may be with the progress of social and political improvements, they will not be indulged at the expense of international rights. Maine, whose long suffering patience properly demanded the prompt decision of the pending question, reposes with confidence in the General Administration to obtain that end, and feels satisfied that it will sustain, with unchanging resolution, her territorial claims.

Who of the opponents of Mr. Van Buren, will venture to assert that, in producing these remarkable results, he has for one moment forgotten the rights or interests of his country; that its good faith has been in the slightest particular impaired; or that a breath of suspicion has o'ssured its honor? In all his proceedings, amid the varying aspects of these threatening incidents there has been, throughout every section of our common country, a uniformity and consistency of sentiment, certainly without a parallel in the history of our political parties. Under no administration—that of Washington himself not excepted—has there been so general an approbation expressed, both at home and abroad, of the manner in which our foreign relations have been conducted. The legislative leaders of our political opponents have given their sanction in the most imposing of all forms, to the wisdom, patriotism and honor by which it has been distinguished. Almost without discussion or dissent from any quarter, the Legislature entrusted to his discretion the power of peace and war; the purse and the sword were deliberately placed in his hands by those who have been, and, and yet occasionally are, accusing him of a desire unconstitutionally to snatch them from Legislative control. In the recklessness and injustice of their party struggles, they assail the character and impeach the motives of Mr Van Buren; in the hour of peril when the truth must control, they evince an unbounded confidence equally in his wisdom and his integrity. How that confidence has been justified let the event declare. Not a farthing of the appropriated treasure has been expended; not an atom of the power so lavishly granted has been wielded; without resort to either, all the brilliant results to which we have alluded have been successfully attained.

Nor let us forget that while these great and absorbing questions of foreign policy were depending, all the other duties connected with our foreign intercourse were successfully performed. Indemnities have been obtained by Mr. Van Buren from Mexico, Texas, Great Britain, and Holland; advantageous commercial treaties have been completed with the Peru-Bolivian Confederation, and with Holland, Greece, and Sardinia; and have been agreed upon with Ecuador and Belgium; and our national character, and the principles of maritime law, which we have always maintained, have been recognised & respected by France in her recent contest with Mexico, and in that which she yet maintains with the Argentine Republic.

At the commencement of his administration in 1837, Mr Van Buren found the country excited by the redundancy of paper money, which had produced a mania of speculation and overtrading, and a consequent delusive show of prosperity, which had no other basis than a system of credit without bounds or limitation. The United States Bank had, during the years 1834 and '35, thrown wide open the floodgates of expansion, and either allured or coerced the State banks to follow its example. Under pretence of administering to the immediate prosperity of the country, it scattered the seeds of future embarrassment and ruin. The country suddenly became bloated with an unwholesome and sickly expansion, and all men infected with the madness of the times predicted that this unnatural growth was but the forerunner of incurable weakness and premature decay.

The fulfilment followed close on the heels of the prediction. That invariable and imperative law of nature, which decrees that all violent excitements, all over wrought efforts, whether of body or mind, shall be speedily followed by sudden prostration, produced its inevitable consequences. Within less than three months from the commencement of Mr Van Buren's administration, and before he had advised or carried into operation a single measure that could, in the slightest degree, operate to produce the catastrophe, more than seven hundred banks, as if by one impulse, violated their charters by suspending specie payments, and by that means locked up in their vaults, and withheld from public use in a legal currency, more than twenty-seven millions of accumulated revenue, the property of the people.

The Administration, under the direction of Mr. Van Buren, and in strict obedience to the laws of the land, refused to recognise the notes of these suspended institutions as legal currency, though he was menaced, in various quarters where the Federal Opposition prevailed, with coercion, violence, and bloodshed, unless he violated his oath, and followed the lead of the banks in setting the law at defiance. Fortunately for the cause of morality and justice, the permanent interests of the people and the sanctity of the laws, Mr. Van Buren resisted these threats and disregarded these clamors, although State after State whirled around on its orbit, and deserted for the moment, the banner of Democracy. He reposed on "the sober second thought of the people," and the event justified his reliance on their intelligence and integrity.

He remained at the helm, steadily steering his course by the polar star of public faith and national honor. The result was such as ought to fill with honest exultation the bosoms of all who value these as the brightest jewels in the diadem of the sovereign people. The sacred standard of value, which is only of secondary importance to the standard of morality, and constitutes one of the great conservators of human integrity, was preserved inviolate by the Government, while every where else trodden under foot. The credit of the United States escaped the general wreck of public confidence; and the interest and principal of every debt were paid in the constitutional currency, contemplated by the fathers of the Revolution.

This state of things has ever since continued. In the midst of vast purchases of national territory, removals of whole Indian nations, an expensive war, and projects equally equally expensive, devised by Federal policy, to create a necessity for new loans, or indirect taxes, and, at the same time, afford a pretext for a charge of extravagance against Mr. Van Buren, the specie standard has still waved over his head throughout all these vicissitudes. Not a single addition has been made to the burdens of the people, and not a single instance of a failure promptly to meet every demand, public or private, has occurred. The faith of the Government has been preserved inviolate in the midst of accumulated difficulties, and still triumphs over the reiterated efforts of a party, which is every day assailing it with unblushing calumnies and factious opposion.

That party, while maintaining its ascendency in Congress, opposed every measure calculated to aid the Administration in securing the public funds, by creating new depositories, and enforcing new penalties against public defaulters. It obstinately resisted all legislation on the subject, endeavored to perplex and harass the officer who presided over the fiscal affairs of the country with vexatious resolutions, *ex parte* inquiries, vindictive and groundless charges, and bitter denunciations, which had no other object but to aggravate present evils, produce additional confusion, and mitigate the pangs of defeated malignity.

The firm adherence of Mr Van Buren to the obligations of integrity and the behests of the law, had forced the great mass of the banks to resume specie payments. But experience had failed to make the most of them wise, nor had it corrected their innate, incurable propensity to sacrifice future security to present gain. They played over the same game; the same predictions of its ultimate consequences were renewed, and the same catastrophe followed. Less than two years after the first suspension, a second occurred. In both the Bank of the United States led the way—first by its influence, and secondly by its example. A few honorable exceptions mitigated the evil in some degree; but the measure and its consequences were the same in both cases, and the people are now suffering similar evils with those that resulted from the first suspension.

The course of Mr. Van Buren has been the same throughout all these vicissitudes. The faith of the Government is still maintained inviolate. He has preserved nearly the whole of the funds of the Union from being again absorbed in irredeemable paper; and, though every additional precaution to ensure their safety, and every facility for their transmission, has been uniformly and successfully opposed by the Opposition, the public creditors have been every where paid in specie or its equivalent. The firmness of Mr. Van Buren, and the calm, temperate wisdom of his measures, have thus far overcome every obstacle, and triumphed over all the efforts of an opposition, more active, more inveterate, more powerful, and more unscrupulous as to means and ends, than any preceding Democratic Administration ever had to encounter.

These results, it should be recollected, were produced not only without the slightest addition to the public burdens, but during a period in which the people have been relieved from more than one hundred and seventy millions of indirect taxes, which would have been required under the high tariff of 1833. This reduction is still in progress, while, at the same time, Mr. Van Buren is sedulously employed in bringing about a corresponding decrease of the public expenditures. Thus in 1838 they fell below those of 1837, the appropriations for which latter year were made before he entered upon office; in 1839, between six and seven millions were subtracted from the expenditures of the preceding year; and in 1840 the estimates exhibit a reduction of between five and six millions. This simple array of facts is the best commentary on the charge of extravagance brought by the Opposition against the administration of Mr. Van Buren, and a just, reflecting, intelligent people may now decide for themselves whether they shall outweigh unfounded statements, unprincipled calumnies, and empty declamation.

A similar success has attended the Administration in all branches of the public service. From the reports submitted to Congress, it appears that, in the course of the last three years, vigor and activity have been imputed to the War Department. The securities for an efficient and economical administration of the army have been increased. The Engineer corps has been rendered much more efficient; the Ordnance has made great progress; and a reasonable expectation is entertained, that the results of the very extensive experiments instituted to determine the best description of cannon, and the most destructive projectiles, will shortly enable the department to adopt permanent and perfect models for the artillery.

A corps of Topographical Engineers has been organized, composed of experienced and able officers, who have been actively and usefully occupied. Extensive regions of country have, for the first time, been surveyed, our Western and Northern frontiers explored, the country between the Mississippi and Missouri carefully examined and elaborately laid down, more than three hundred points of latitude and longitude settled, and our knowledge of the vast regions of our Western country greatly enlarged. Measures, in a high degree advantageous to our trade in that quarter, have been pursued without neglecting any of the improvements in charge of the department.

The army has been engaged in laborious and constant service. Not the least of these has been the removal of the Indian tribes, who had parted with their lands in the East, and were bound by treaty stipulations to remove West of the Mississippi river, to the number of thirty-six thousand souls. It is remarkable that, in this grand moral spectacle, not one trace is to be found of injustice or cruelty; nor, except in the Seminoles, who were waging war with our people when Mr. Van Buren entered upon the Government, is there one act of severity that could have been avoided, or one drop of blood unnecessarily shed. A proper consideration for their situation, commiseration of their misfortunes, and regard for the character of the country, have guided in the execution of the laws and Indian treaties, by which their title to nearly nineteen millons of acres of land has been extinguished. Their removal, as in the case of the Cherokees, while it has opened a vast extent of country to the enterprise and industry of our fellow-citizens, places the red men beyond the reach of those influences which were gradually destroying them, and establishes them in a home where they may become prosperous and happy. At the same time the most liberal encouragement has been given to the benevolent of every religious sect to spread among them the light of the Gospel, and to establish schools in every part of their territory; objects which have been accomplished with the most beneficial effects. Although it is believed that these measures will tend to civilize the Indians on our borders, no precautions have been neglected to provide for the defence of this important and extensive frontier. Such a system has been projected, and is being rapidly carried into execution, as will effectually protect our fellow-citizens in that quarter from all danger from that source.

From the peculiar circumstances growing out of the insurrection in Canada, the difficult and delicate task was imposed on the War Department of preserving the peace and maintaining the good faith of the country amidst all the excitement which existed on the Northern frontier. Fortunately for the country, the exertions of Government were successful, and our neutral obligations were maintained inviolate; at a time, too, when the exigencies of the service required the presence of the greater portion of our little army in the South, and on the Western frontier.

The expenditures of this Department during the first year of Mr. Van Buren's administration, were beyond his control.—Measures had been projected, & were partly executed; and the obligations incurred by the Department, involving heavy expenditures, had to be complied with, or the faith of the Government violated. Each succeeding year has, however, brought with it a considerable reduction of expenditure. Notwithstanding the increase of the military establishment, & the heavy expense attending the execution of the Cherokee and other Indian treaties, the expenses of 1838 were reduced one million of dollars; those of 1839 nearly four millions, and a further reduction in 1840 of at least three millions, is confidently anticipated.

Nor have the interests of the navy been neglected or forgotten. Sensible that it is equally indispensable to the protection of commerce, and the honor of the country; that it constitutes the right arm of the nation in all offensive operations, that it is one of the main instruments for exacting satisfaction for insults and retribution for wrongs; and that under no circumstances is it likely to be perverted to the establishment of despotic power, Mr Van Buren has equally given it his fostering care, and sedulous attention.

Under his administration a constant gradual increase of the materials for the construction and armament of ships and the improvement of navy yards, to the amount of several millions in value, has occurred; the number of ships has been increased; some of those on the stocks have been brought nearer to completion; the most perservering efforts are making to revive and invigorate the discipline of the navy, and to remedy, as far as possible, that scarcity of seamen, which has become so apparent, by carrying into effect a system of apprenticeship which, it is expected, will by degrees supply every deficiency. All this has been done without increasing the appropriations for the support of the naval service, notwithstanding the addition of the Exploring Expedition, whose officers and crews are paid and subsisted from the funds of the navy. On the contrary, a gradual reduction has taken place since the year 1837, amounting to nearly a million of dollars, while the accumulation of materials has increased, and the number of vessels in commission, either as receiving ships or on foreign service, is not diminished. So effectually is the commerce of the country protected in every quarter where protection is required, that we have lately seen the British admiralty, with its five hundred ships, publicly reproached with the example of the United States in this particular.

Let us now contrast the picture just presented, with the opposition which the Administration so conducted has encountered.

The indentity of the modern whigs and ancient Federalists is evident and undeniable. It may be distinctly traced through all their changes of name, and seen through all their disguises. The same want of confidence in the honesty and intelligence of the people, and in those institutions which guaranty their equal rights, and the same disregard to their feelings and their interests, are always apparent, except at those periods when, despairing of success by open hostility, they attempt deception by an affected devotion to the Democracy as sudden as it is short lived. The moment the crisis is past, whether it terminate in success or in disappointment, the mask so unwillingly assumed, and so patiently worn, is thrown off.

If there be any essential difference between the ancient Federalists and modern Whigs, it is to be found in the absence of some of those traits in the latter, which, at the commencement of the division of parties, contributed in some degree to give character to the former.—At the time those divisions originated, and during the whole period in which the Federalists maintained their ascendency, their course was marked by a degree of decorum which gave a certain respectability to the principles they avowed. So long as a majority of the people supported their pretensions, they treated them with apparent respect, while undermining their rights by insidious legislation, in conformity to their avowed principles. But the moment the tendency of their measures was discovered and denounced by Mr. Jefferson, and they felt themselves sinking from their power, their deportment underwent so sudden and so thorough a change as to bring out, in strong relief, their doubts of the capacity of the people for self government.

The Federal Administration began its war against popular rights by enacting laws calculated and intended to repress and punish the free exercise of the privilege of speech, and the just complaints of the people—measures which were followed up by standing armies, to overawe them in the exercise of their suffrages. These, and other manifestations of their designs, roused the people to defence; they rose in their irresistable might, and the edifice of Federal power fell prostrate before them.

From this period, systematic political contests have been carried on between the two great parties of the country, the marked characteristics in each and all having been, confidence in the honesty and intelligence of the people, and their capacity for self government, on the one side, and distrust on the other; a desire for an extension of the elective franchise to every free citizen of the country, on the one side, and for its abridgment, by property qualifications, and other restrictions, on the other; a struggle for popular equality, on the one side, and for peculiar and monopolizing rights, corporate and private, on the other. In short, a contention for popular sovereignty, on the one side, and for a Government controlled by favored interests and privileged classes on the other. These contests have all been brought to the polls of election, and, by almost a necessary consequence, have met nearly an entire uniformity of decision there—the prevalence of the popular over the aristocratic principle.

The Presidential election, at the period to which we have referred, proved that the aristocratic principle was not to be concluded by the fair and distinct decision of the people, without a struggle behind the polls of election, to reverse their vote; and to gain, by indirection, or fraud, or bribery, or force, what it had failed to secure in the open field of popular discussion. Hence the fearful and trying controversy for the Presidency between Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Burr, in the House of Representatives in 1801. The intention of the people, as expressed by the popular vote, was not a matter of doubt or question; but when it was found that power was dearer than principle to one of the candidates upon the Democratic ticket, the rule, "divide and conquer," became that for the action of the Federal party, in their effort to overthrow the election, and make that man President of the Republic, whom, from a mistaken confidence, the people had intended to make Vice President.

The limits of an address will not permit an enumeration of the instances, since the memorable one above named, in which the aristocratic party has attempted to defeat the popular will by kindred efforts. Sufficient for our present purpose will it be to refer to passages in the history of the elections of the people, in the patriotic States of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, of recent date, and yet but partially developed to the astonished view of our young country. They sufficiently show that the principle which gave rise to the contest between Jefferson and Burr yet exists, is still in active exercise, and is one of the strong dependencies for success of the modern Whig party.

We are not alarmists. The cause of the Democracy has nothing to gain from representations of imaginary benefits to be derived from the action of Government, or to lose from similar representatives of sufferings, equally imaginary, to flow from the same source. The people are, in effect, the Government of our country;—they are its sovereign, and their will is its law. When we appeal to them, we do so under a deep conviction of these truths, and an equally deep consciousness that we appeal to rational, intelligent, patriotic men; possessing judgement to discriminate between truth and falsehood; firmness to pursue the course of principle, unswayed by prejudice, or passion, or interest, and integrity to defend and preserve those constitutional rights upon which their lastly prosperity so safely reposes.

To that people we now appeal, and, standing among them, desirous to submit our acts to their calm reflection and judgement, we entreat them to look well to their rights and interest; to guard the elective franchise, as the sheet-anchor of their liberties; to protect themselves from imposition and falsehood, and, as necessary to this great object, from hasty & undue excitements, artificially stimulated, and attempted to be supported by the power of money, not the force of truth—We also entreat them to look to the conduct of their representative servants, and see whether, in the discharge of their high duties, insidious approaches may not be gradually making, if not upon the freedom of popular elections, at least upon their efficiency as the first constitutional step, under our systems, State and National, in carrying into execution the popular will.

The course of the Opposition in Congress calls for the most serious consideration of the people. Charged as that body is with the guardianship of the great interests of the country, the public have a right to expect that those who compose it will devote themselves with undivided attention and unremitted zeal to the execution of that high and responsible trust. In what manner this just expectation has been fulfilled, will be seen in the history of the present and the three preceding sessions. Its proper deliberations have been perpetually disturbed by discussions having no relation to the subject matters of legislation before it, producing delays in the transaction of the public business, and embarrassing and postponing ordinary and indispensible measures, essential to the comm n defence and general welfare, and clearly demanded by the expressed wishes of the people. Nor are these the worst features in this picture of degenerate legislation. Controversies of a personal character have more than once usurped the place of calm reasoning and fair debate, marked in their progress by angry recrimination, and some times terminating in acts of violence: thus converting a Hall, which should be dedicated to the sacred purposes of legislation, to the protection of the rights of the people and the preservation of the public honor, into a theatre for the exhibition of vindictive passions.

The brief review which we have given of the conduct of the opposition in Congress, as in perfect accordance with the course of the Federal party during our second war of independence. They propose no measures, though professing an earnest desire to relieve the country from prevailing embarrassments. They have steadily resisted every effort of the Administration to carry into execution the plan which it has proposed for separating the fiscal operations of the Government from incorporated institutions, and which has a direct tendency to restrain that dangerous banking power which, by their agency, and under the influence of their counsels, had grown up almost to an equality with the Government itself. Thus have the constituted authorites of the land been left powerless as to the control of the money of the people, and the punishment of defaulters, who have violated the trusts confided to their hands. They have charged the Democratic party with wasteful extravagance, because the expenditures under this, and the preceding Administrations have been necessarily increased by a removal of the Indians from within our settled borders, a measure alike wise, and essential to the safety of our citizens, and distinguished by the most paternal clemency to the unfortunate savage. They have founded a similar accusation upon the exertions of the Government to arrest the burnings, the tomahawk, and the scalping knife, which have covered Florida with blood and desolation. They have superadded to all this, attempts to obstruct the regular course of legislation, by technical objections and motions, and by every strategy which parliamentary forms would permit, and the most fertile ingenuity could invent. By this course of conduct, they have so impaired the high dignity and bearing of the great representative body of the people, as to excite the most serious apprehensions in the bosom of every lover of order, and of every friend of his country, as to its moral consequences, and its tendency to lessen the confidence of the world in our free institutions.

It was to have been expected that, in nominating a candidate for the Presidency, the Whig party would reflect some individual whose political principles, so far as they have been disclosed in his public acts and declarations, are in accordance with their own. This expectations has been fulfilled, in the nomination of General William Henry Harrison by the Harrisburg Convention. He may be justly regarded as a true exponent of the political doctrines of the party which have put him forward as their leader and representative. Before the contest between Thomas Jefferson and the elder Adams in 1798, he had been already in public life; and upon the separation of parties on the leading political questions of the day, he became a supporter of the latter.—From that time to the present, nothing has appeared in his public acts evincing any change of opinion on his part in respect either to the questions referred to, or to others which have grown out of subsequent divisions upon measures involving great principles of government and policy. Indeed, those who now take upon themselves to speak for him authoritatively, and to be the expounders of his principles, have publicly declared that on all the exciting questions which formerly agitated, and still agitate the public mind, his opinions remain "unchanged."

We may, therefore, justly appeal to his former course and opinions as the criterion by which he is now to be judged. He stands confessed as a supporter of the most obnoxious Federalist measures—the alien and sedition laws, and the standing army of the elder Adams; the high toned doctrines of the younger, and the administration of both. From both he received confidence and favor, and from both public office. If other proof of his Federalism be necessary, it will be found in the position he now occupies as the sole candidate of the modern Whig party for the highest office in the gift of the people.

Relying, as we do, for the success of our cause, upon the great principles of constitutional right and popular liberty, we do not feel called on to make a direct issue with the supporters of Gen. Harrison, on the question of his claims to the title of a hero. We cannot, however, but remember the expressed apprehensions of the party that support him, uttered by their great leader a few years since, that the elevation of a military chieftain to the Presidency, would be of more fatal tendency than "war, pestilence, and famine." It is true, we might question his claim to a place in history as a great military leader; and on this issue we might call for the universal judgment of his country. Acts should speak for themselves, and most especially military exploits; and the General who requires from his subalterns their written testimonials to prove the wisdom of his conduct, the fact of his presence in danger, or the value of his services to his country, can scarcely aspire to the dignity of a hero. Are we mistaken in the facts that doubts and questions surround the military reputation of Gen. Harrison? Did they not exist even in his camp and among his most brave and efficient officers? Did they not reach the Congress of the United States, and, at a time when the transactions were recent, and means of information full, induce the Senate to refuse to him those honors which were unanimously awarded to others with whom his name was associated? Did he not leave the military service of his country at the most gloomy period of a desperate war, thus making his own act, and the time chosen for it, a confirmation of these doubts and questions? To General Harrison we would render strict and impartial justice, and we propound those inquiries because the history of the times not only suggests them, but furnishes a positive and affirmative answer to each. Will his friends reply that we are proving their candidate not to be a military chieftain? Be it so. Their inconsistency in claiming for him that character as a merit and a qualification for the Presidency, is not the less apparent, if they shall be found to admit that the claim has no foundation in fact and history.

Beyond this single claim to the support of a free people, as distinctive of the Federal candidate for the Presidency, we are unable to speak from any ground as yet assumed by himself or his friends. In reference to his principles, opinions, and acts, beyond his military chieftainship, there is an organized silence, as studied as it is singular. The country has been told, as it would seem by authority, that he is to write no more "for the public eye," until after the Presidential election, and his supporters very carefully follow this example of their selected leader. His public history is certainly not a history of civic triumphs, nor has a life spent in public employments, or even as a leading supporter of the measures of others, essentially connected with the principles of our Government, or with the interests of our people. We are compelled, therefore to dismiss General Harrison; and, beyond what we have already said, to follow the example he has set and his friends sanctioned, to say nothing, because, as we are forced to presume, nothing is to be said. We leave him, therefore, with his Federalism established beyond question, and with his questionable claim to a military reputation.

Once more, we repeat, we are not alarmists; but our duty to the Democracy we are here to represent, would be ill discharged, did we not call their serious attention to the desperate effort which their opponents are every where making to carry the approaching election, and to gain possession of the General Government. If they were to succeed in the accomplishment of their object, and thus be enabled to carry in execution their schemes of policy—those especially which relate to the management of the public finances, by the agency of a great moneyed institution—there is danger that our republican institutions, though they might preserve their form, would not long retain their purity, their simplicity or their strength. But our confidence in the discrimination and patriotism of the people is unshaken; and we confidently trust and believe that they will not only see the coming danger, but that they will meet it with all the necessary measures of precaution.

The history of all Republics is replete with instructive lessons to every American citizen—lessons peculia-

ly applicable to a Government like ours, formed by a ... of independent States.

...ence, and perhaps the most important of all these lessons ... the constant danger of a foreign influence, exerted through the power of money. The approaches of this influence have been gradual and imperceptible; until within a few years ... which the progress has ... and the diffusion almost universal. The ... of ... commercial country ... rapid and salutary. Enabling each to exchange the ... of which it has a surplus, for ... which it wants, the industry, the convenience, ... the comforts of ... secured, the wealth of all, ... a healthful and ... feeling produced ... mutual dependence.—... these, the ... of trade be changed, ... relations of borrower and lender; if one country ... has become ... from another country, or its citizens, for purposes not commercial, the consequences are wholly different, and the truth, that "the borrower is servant to the lender" of money, will be found to have its application as strongly, and much more dangerously, than when that dependent relation exists between ... and citizen of the same country.

We are not to be understood as condemning, in all cases, loans between country and country, or between the citizens of different countries.—demands arising from a state of war, and perhaps other great exigencies, frequently render such loans, by a nation, indispensable, while the transactions of commerce are constantly creating credits between commercial men of all countries. In the first class of cases, the war must be prosecuted, or the other great national exigency met, and the relation of debtor endured, until returning peace, or renewed prosperity, shall have wiped out the debt. In the second, the operations of commerce are anticipated, and ordinarily depended upon with safety to balance the accounts, and terminate the unpleasant relation. To no transactions of these classes are any of our subsequent remarks intended to be applied.

A very different description of foreign loans and foreign debts have become common in our country, & to these it is our wish to draw the public attention. We refer to loans made by banking institutions, either to relieve themselves from embarrassment caused by improvident expansions in banking, or to enable them to extend their operations beyond the limit intended by those who granted their charters: by companies and associations, to enable them to monopolize an entire branch of internal trade, or to embark in some enterprise of questionable productiveness, and by the States of the Union, without the provision, by taxation or otherwise, of a safe and certain fund to meet the interest upon their loans.

We think we are not mistaken in the assumption that all the early State loans were sought in our own market and from our own countrymen. We believe, also, that one of the first acts of the borrowing State was to establish and set apart a fund to meet the payments of interest upon the money borrowed. This safe policy prevailed for a series of years, and until deleterious examples, proceeding not from the States of the Union, but not from incorporations, the creations of the State and Federal Governments, produced the change, the consequences of which we consider so fearful and alarming.

The Bank of the United States was the first to make the standard of its credit in London the measure of its business in the United States.—Other leading State institutions followed this practice of evil tendency, and none of the incorporations which once adopted this standard, failed to make their interests conform to it. Thus a change in value of money in foreign countries would become the measure of bank expansions and contractions in the United States, so far as the business of the Bank of the United States, and of many of the lager State banking institutions, were concerned.

A long period of general peace, and of great prosperity in all the branches of trade and industry, rendered expansions, graduated by this standard, much more prevalent than contractions; and thus, from the known excessive profits of banking in this country, engendered an appetite for the multiplication of bank charters, before unknown to us. Hence the number of banks in the country was at least doubled, in the course of some three or four years, and the banking capital was enlarged in a still greater proportion.

This multiplication of banks and banking capital in so short a period, could not fail to produce a proportionate expansion of our paper circulation. Such was the effect, with the further consequences of increased prices of property, and an almost universal passion for speculation. The multiplied banks found customers, because almost the entire community were stimulated to become borrowers, and the great mass borrowed, not to expend the avails of their loans in aid of productive industry, but to purchase to-day, for a high price, property which it was believed some other borrower would purchase to-morrow, at a still higher. In a process of this sort, employing hundreds of millions of credit, in the shape of bank discounts, the amount of interest annually accruing in favor of the banks was enormous, while the property upon which the money was expended was actually producing nothing.

Influences of this powerful character, communicated to the great body of the citizens of our country, could not fail to be felt in the Legislatures of the States of the Union. They felt the impulsion, and acted under it. Large loans were proposed, and it soon appeared that the increase of banks, and other demands, had absorbed too much of the American capital to enable them to find a ready or a cheap market in our own country. The markets of Europe were naturally sought as not the Federal Government, and not the Governments of the States alone, but local corporations in our commercial cities, had there found such a market for large loans upon their credit. For a time the State stocks of all descriptions were greedily taken; but, as in all cases of over tasked credit, the supply became more than equal the demand, and the market fell. The consequence was electric throughout our country, and the depressions we now feel in commercial transactions in every branch of trade, in the prices of property, in our domestic industry, in the wages of labor, flow from these excessive uses of credit at home, and these attempts to overstock the foreign markets with our credits abroad.

We are aware that these are plain suggestions; but can we be mistaken in placing them before our constituents, and asking their awakened attention to them, when we see the mere bankers of London publishing to the American public a proposition that the United States shall become endorsers for the individual States, a surety for their engagements, as a condition, not simply to their obtaining further loans, but to the favorable sale, in the British markets, of their stocks and bonds, now resting there in pledge for advances of money?

Such a proposition, as it seems to us, should startle the whole American people. It is a bold attempt, upon the direct of foreign bankers, to compel the Government of the United States again to assume a fearful amount of debt, or to punish the States of the Union by a refusal of further loans, and a depression of their securities now in the foreign market.

We have spoken of the danger of a foreign influence, pervading our country, and exerted thro' the power of money. Can we have stronger evidence of the existence of that influence, and of the disposition to exert it, than we have already given. When foreign bankers call upon the Federal Government to endorse for the States of this Union, and threaten them with a suspension of their credit, in case that endorsement is not procured, can we measure the influence which is exerted from the same quarter over private and corporate debtors in this country?

If, then, these influences of a foreign debt are an evil to be deprecated; if our expansions of credit at home have been excessive, and require to be checked; and if both are objects which call for the serious consideration and action of the people of the country, to which of the existing political parties are they to look for a remedial policy?

The universal suspension of the banks, in May, 1837, met Mr. Van Buren at the threshold of his admistration; and from that moment to this he has been laboring assiduously to lay the foundation for a more stable basis for our currency and business; a foundation equal and just to all, and resting upon the Constitution of the country. It has not been the object of his policy, as is falsely alleged, to destroy credit, but to make credit safe and dependable; not to overthrow the banking institutions of the country, but to separate them from the management of the public revenues: not to cripple commerce, but to give commerce a standard of currency, so far as the action of the Federal Government can do it, which shall not disturb it by expansions and contractions dictated by private interests and monopolizing efforts; not to suspend trade, but to restore it to a healthful activity, and give it a sound and stable circulating medium to sustain it; not to depress the wages of labor, but to afford the honest laborer full and constant employment at fair wages, and to secure to him the pay for his sweat and his toil, in a currency upon which he may sleep quietly, without the fear of finding it dross in his pocket when he rises in the morning. Such is our policy, and that of the Administration we support.

Of Gen. Harrison and his policy, upon all these important subjects, we have already declared we can say nothing. Silence, profound and unbroken, is the order at present resting upon him, and we have already expressed our inability to raise the latch which closes the door upon his opinions.

Of the favorite policy of his party, however, we can speak: because in this ancient party, dating its existence from the administration of the elder Adams, and never more apparently confident, since the time of his defeat, than at this moment, there have been, and now are, open doors and unsealed lips.

This party, then, would create a new National Bank, with the vain hope of still farther expanding our present system of excessive credits. They would not only increase the State debts, but they would prosecute a system of internal improvements under the authority of this Government, to be extended within and through the States at its pleasure. They would take from the General Government some of its proper sources of revenue at a time when the national Treasury is driven to loans to supply the ordinary demands upon it, and would borrow money in Europe, or increase the taxes upon the people, or both, to carry out their plan of a more splendid administration. And, finally, they would deliver over again to the banks, State or National, all the revenues of the country, subject to be used by them with the inevitable consequence of increasing bank expansions, until the appropriations of Congress should call for the money, and then to be the cause of, or the apology for, bank contractions, to an extent far beyond the amount of money involved.

Before we dismiss this subject, we cannot forbear to refer to the well known fact, that large sums of money have, within a few years past, been expended upon elections, with a view to overrule and defeat the wishes of the people. These contributions are manifestly, from the evidences of their effects, so large in amount as to excite the most painful suspicions as to the sources from which they are derived. Time will determine what ground there may be for such suspicions.—But from whatever quarter these pecuniary aids may come, it is the duty of all who value the independence of their country, who would exclude foreign interference, under any form, from our elections and our councils, and who regard the purity of the elective franchise as the best safeguard of our free institutions, to meet the crisis with unslumbering vigilance, and with the determination to expose and frustrate all attempts to control political results by any other influences than those of reason and argument.

But our opponents do not alone depend for their anticipated triumph over the Democratic party on the influences to which we have referred. They have enlisted the fanaticism of the old and the new world in their cause. They are associated with one of the most dangerous political sects that has ever been arrayed against the sacred union of the States, which the Father of his Country, in his last address to his children, thus solemnly commends to their care:

"It is (he says) of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national union to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual, and immoveable attachment to it, accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it as of the palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon any attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts."

Such are the parting words of the great and good Washington! The Federal Whigs pretend to cherish his principles, and to be governed by his admonitions and example. Yet they have, at this very time, made common cause with the Abolitionists—a political sect, whose objects and measures have a direct tendency to dissolve that Union which he so earnestly and pathetically recommends; whose organs have denounced the written compact on which it rests, as containing principles at war with the rights of man and the laws of God; who have openly declard that they prefer emancipation without union, to union without emancipation; who have, by calumny and misrepresentation contributed to render one portion of our fellow-citizens odious to the other; to foster sectional interests, and excite sectional feelings; to change brotherly love into bitter antipathy; and who, if we may credit the declarations which some of them have made, would willingly see the political fabric uprooted from its deepest foundations, provided their favorite system of measures could be built upon its ruins.

The social duties, the rights of property, the charities of life, the domestic relations, are all disturbed by the conduct of this misguided sect, and if it were possible that their influence could so far prevail, as to produce an interference on the part of the National Legislature, with the institutions of individual States, these great interests would become a sacrifice to a wild, visionary and impracticable, if not a designing scheme of pretended philanthropy. In the prosecution of this scheme, portions of our fellow-citizens have been denounced as robbers and man-stealers; foreign emissaries have been encouraged to travel through the country, uttering atrocious misrepresentations and inflammatory harangues, calculated to excite servile insurrection, and intestine war; and money has even been solicited and procured of enthusiasts in other countries, and expended here, in scattering the firebrands of discord and disunion throughout the land. Those who see these results, and persist in the measures which have produced them, will not be deterred by the sketch we have drawn; but if there be among them others, whose attention has been turned away by exaggerated and exciting representations, from the great principles of forbearance, mutual concession, and compromise, upon which the Union was founded, and by the sacred preservation of which alone it can be upheld, we appeal to all such to say whether a connection, which impeaches their judgment, their patriotism, their justice, and their devotion to our Republican institutions, should not be renounced at once and forever.

The limits of an address will not permit us to extend our remarks, though the field is broad and the harvest could not fail to be rich. We must, therefore, leave the decision of the great issues we have raised to the sovereign people of our beloved country, and to the intelligence, honesty and patriotism of our fellow citizens; not under the belief that we have sufficiently discussed those issues, but in the hope that we have said enough to awaken their attention to them.

Our principles and objects have been avowed The purity and freedom of the elective franchise, the exemption of our country from a dangerous foreign influence, and the preservation of our Union against the unconstitutional and fanatical spirit of Abolitionism, are the great points in the pending contest, and we proclaim them to our countrymen as matters of vital interest to our free institutions.

The candidate we present as the exponent of our principles, has been tried. His views upon all these questions are distinctly known, and have been severely tested. As to him, therefore, the people may act with confience and certainty.

Not so with our busy and confident opponents, and their candidate. When assembled, as we are in National Convention, "their policy" dictated that they should make to the country no declaration of principles; and since that time, an Executive Committee has taken possession of their candidate, not to declare his principles and opinions to the country, but to proclaim to a nation of freemen that those principles and opinions shall not be declared, 'for the public eye," until after the election.

Freemen of the United States, choose between these parties and these candidates! The decision is yours, and the stake is yours!

Confiding in the intelligence and republican spirit of our countrymen, we do not doubt of success in the important contest which is now pending. The people achieved a revolution in 1800, which transferred us from under the iron rod of Federal rule, and we cannot question that, in 1840, they will maintain successfully the same high position with the same great principles.—In the close of the present memorable campaign, which has been opened on the one side by costly and stately pageants, addressed merely to the senses, it will be found that the Democratic party, sustained by truth and by reason, will have continued its march of uninterrupted triumphs.

A large and enthusiastic "gathering" of the Democracy of Vermont, was recently held at Wookstock. It is said to have been the largest meeting of the kind ever held in the State, and that it was principally made up of Young Men.

A contemporary suggests the propriety, as the Whigs have got Gen. Harrison under lock and key, to trundle him round the country and exhibit him through the chinks of a log cabin—and by this means raise a fund for the fall elections and buy up hard cider.

A CHANGE.—A traveller stopped at an Inn to breakfast, having drank a cup of what was given him, the servant asked, what will you have, *tea or coffee?* To which the traveller answered:—"That depends upon circumstances. If what you gave me last was *tea*, I want *coffee*. If it was *coffee*, I want *tea—I want a change.*"

"Is pa going to run for any office at the election?" said a little urchin to his mamma.—"Why do you ask that question my son?"—"Because he is such a *hard cider* drinker."

From the Eastern Argus.

TOADEYISM SHOWN UP!

THE MESSRS. BROOKS.

A writer, who well knew what he was saying, in enumerating the writers in the Portland, (and editors of the Gazette,) named the "two Brookses,"—"James & Erastus—both *remarkable in their way*,"—and he might have added that *their way*—especially that of the latter—is "unlike that of a rational being." The following is from his account of the opening of the Baltimore Whig Convention—written for the *information* of the Whig party in Maine! and on such information do the members of that party rest their hopes! He commences by the astounding declaration—

"ALL THE WORLD IS HERE, I believe; or if not all the world, a good representation of *this part of our continent!*"

Alas! here is a greater falling off than in the federal gains in the House of Delegates of Virginia—from 18 down to less than nothing! He goes on—

"From the Empire State (New-York) *I dare not say how many are here*—but quite enough when mustered together, to give Mr. Van Buren a palpable evidence that he is no longer 'the favorite son of New-York.' *Every New-Yorker* assures me that Mr. Van Buren is no longer a son of York!"

This *is* 'remarkable,' truly! The writer would have his readers believe, that the number of delegates from New York was so great that they could not be enumerated, or that he dared not name their number, yet he declares that *every one* assured him that New York had discarded Mr. Van Buren! How probable!

Again—"Every State in the Union, I believe, is represented, and of the thousands present, (*I dare not say how many!*) there *is not a desponding man*, or a man *who doubts the issue* of the battle before us!"

Possible! Is there any better evidence wanted, of the stupifying effects of *Hard Cider!*—Once more—

"Soldiers of the Revolution are present, [remember this was a Convention of *Whig* YOUNG MEN] and with their sons—[did their mothers know they were out] who fought with Harrison at Tippecanoe and the Thames. There are men here who were with Harrison in all his campaigns, and a braver or better man, they have told me, never breathed the breath of life!"

But not a word is said about either his or their *scars!*

The manner in which "brother JAMES," is used up, in the following article from the 'New world,' (edited by Park Benjamin, Esq.,) shows that he is *rather remarkable in his way!*—and it also shows a part of the magnifying system, that is going on all over the country, in kopes to help the old General to the Presidency.

Toadeyism. A Bore at North Bend.

It has been said that no man was ever written down but by himself. There is certainly no man more exposed to the danger of being written down by other people, than General Harrison. With reason may he beg to be delivered from his friends? * * * * From such eulogies as appeared in the *Express* on Saturday, would that the old man might be spared.

Of all the specimens of toadeysim that ever fell under our observation, we think the two columns of *Express* humbuggery entitled a 'Visit to the North Bend,' somewhat the most contemptible. They are worth reviewing, so rich are they in the ridiculous. The author is understood to be one of the editors of the Express, who has already distinguished himself as a tourist, and by the facility with which he can spin out words without meaning to the end of time.

He prefaces his visit with the information that in his early boyhood he entertained a 'longing desire,' not only to see the theatre of the battles of the Western campaigns by the 'great actors,' in them. 'Tippecanoe, Fort Megis, Sandusky and the Thames, have been classic ground in my fancy 'as Thermopylæ or Marathon!' And for that renson, among others, he 'felt that it *was as much a duty* for the American to make his pilgrimage to the battle fields where the West wrestled with the savage, or the British *and* the savage, as to Bunker Hill, or Concord, or Lexington!' But the writer, forsooth, 'first *felt it a duty*,' to pay his respects to the Commander-in-chief of the arms which *achieved all these victories!*

Now how very odd it is that this 'longing desire,' of boyhood, for a pilgrimage to these remarkable scenes, which finally sublimate into a sense of 'duty,' has been so recently operative! One would suppose that so very loud a call would have been answered many years ago. We thought that the tourest of the Express had been every where in the world; and are surprised to learn that he now, for the first time, accomplished this pilgrimage which has been with him for so many years an object of 'longing desire.'—We cannot imagine that there is any possible connection between this pilgrimage and the nomination of the Harrisburg Convention! We presume the desire would have been equally 'longing,' if General Harrison had not been a candidate for the Presidency of the United States.

Our tourest laid hands on the General at Cincinnati, at the 'table of a mutual friend.' The old gentleman, as a matter of course, invited him to North Bend, and with his usual modesty, the tourist accepted the invitation. Several days he enjoyed the General's hospitality, and the first thing he does on turning his back on North Bend, is to retail in the newspapers all that he observed of his domestic relations, and of the circumstances of his family during the period of his visit. It may be intended in a friendly spirit, but it is the friendship of a loafer-like vulgarity, regardless of the courtesies of civilization and the decencies of gentlemanly intercourse.

While at North Bend our tourist saw a multitude of matters very remarkable. Among other wonderful things, he narrates: A large ditch now, to be the White Canal hereafter, is upon the margin of the river, *and in wet weather it is muddy and difficult to pass!*' It is really surprising, and well worthy of being noted, that a ditch on the margin of a river should be muddy in wet weather, and difficult to pass. Where in the course of his travels did our tourest ever find a dry ditch in wet weather that was easy to pass? Surely they have remarkable ditches at the North Bend.

'A large number of laborers are at present at work upon it, Irishmen and Germans, who *adore* the General, and *rally* for him to a man! (Fudge!) And they are tunnelling a huge hill, on the side of which is his orchard, and through this tunnel the canal is to stretch into Indiana to bring the trade of the Eastern part of the State to Cincinnati.' 'A beautiful lawn is before the house sloping to the river, and in front is a fence of hewn posts connected by plain iron rods.' (Prodigious!) The cattle are grazing about this lawn in front, and among them were several milch cows as fat as butter.' Another particular mentioned is that the barns and *outhouses* are in the rear of the dwellings. 'Strikingly characteristic.' Supper was served *before* six o'clock, and they had on the table the best of butter, made in the general's own house!' Was the like of that ever heard before? A candidate for the Presidency supping before six o'clock, and making the best of butter in his own house!

It seems that the General was soon bored with his visiter, and at nine o'clock told him it was bed time, lighted him to his chamber and bade him good night. This is told with great naviete. We can hardly blame the General for getting tired of such company. Soon after the rising of the sun, Gen. Harrison himself waked up his guest. "We rise in the morning, in the country here,' said the General; another characteristic, that of getting up in the morning, peculiar to North Bend! How surprised his visiter must have been to find himself among people who got up in the morning! We can hardley contain our admiration. After breakfast the letters and correspondence came on, and his vister groans over the amount of postage that the General is obliged to pay. It is singular that it did not occur to his visiter, that there was another tax, that of impertinent visitation, which is equally onerous to 'such a man.'

In the course of the evening a stranger made his appearance, with 'the green leggins on the Virginians often wear, and the Kentuckians and the Tennesseans *too.*' What was very strange about this stranger was, that though on 'horse back,' he came 'riding up to the house!' A very mysterious stranger! Singular enough too, the 'stranger was an *entire* 'stranger,' and not a stranger with whom the General was acquainted. The plot thickens. The stranger wishes to communicate with the General. He is taken into an adjacent apartment. After a few moments the General and the stranger return, the General declining any private conversation on politics, and the stranger excusing himself by saying that his 'neighbors in Onondaga county, New-York, knew he was to come out West and wished him, kind of committee like, to call on the General and see what he thought about Abolition. The beginning and the end of this story does not tally What the duce had an Onondaga Abolitionist to do in the 'green leggings which the Virginians wear, and the Kentuckians and the Tennesseans too.' Humbug! Humbug! * * * * *

But the General was so polite that his visiter could not get away in 'one day, or two or three!' In the name of heaven how long *did* he bore the old man? Did not the postage tax occur to him? The visiter then goes on to raphsodize, and betrays the confidence of generous hospitality by repeating observations thrown out in the unreserve of conversation, and evidently not intended for the public eye. He talks of Gen. Harrison's carrying the American flag 'the furtherest it was carried in his own time—further than from Rome to the Danube, and among terrible savages *too*,' 'and more than all this *though*,'—and when he thinks of it, and thinks of the services of Harrison and his armed pioneers, the glory 'of the Cæsars of Rome, and of France dwindle into *nothing*, as compared with the wonderful achierments of the man whose toil and blood have made so many people happy.' Disgusting!

'There are many, I suppose, who will think I write but for political effect, when I say General Harrison is one of the best educated men in the country.' * * * * * * *

Here is impudence forsooth. His illiterate and vulgar visiter patronizingly pats him on the head, and tells the people that he is really a well educated man, and that he does not say so for political effect!

We have dwelt longer than we otherwise should have done on this contemptible twattle, eavesdropping, and story telling—this shameless violation of all the proprieties of intercourse and all the rites of hospitality: because Gen. HARRISON is especially exposed to this impertinence, and because it is desirable to set public sentiment right in regard to this kind of publication. The idea of posting to North Bend, intruding one's self on the well know hospitality of a Presidential candidate, boring him for a week, and then publishing in the newspapers private details of his household affairs, present to us an humiliating and disgusting picture; and we hope for the honor of the nation, that the experiment will not be repeated. * * * * *

From the Augusta Age.

A Dialogue between two Whigs.

A. Good morning, neighbor. How is your health this morning?

B. My health is very good; my spirits are as good as can be expected, all things considered.

A. Well, neighbor, have you seen the last Kennebec Journal?

B. Yes.

A. Well, that comes out right end first and right end up for "Old Tip." How he uses up the Locos. He don't leave hardly a grease spot. Don't you see how the Locos or Democrats are all turning, and coming over to the support of Gen. Hairison?

B. Neighbor A., to be honest in this matter, as I wish to be on every other subject, I will give you my views freely, frankly and honestly. I have been a reader of the Kennebec Journal for the last eight or ten years. If I had not been a careful observer of the times for that period, I might have come to the same conclusion that you have, and believe that the world is going to be turned the other side up. But, neighbor A., according to my best recollection, the course the Journal and our other whig papers are taking at the present time, is merely a repetition of what they said in 1832 and 1836; and I have my fears that we shall come out the same as we did then. I had no doubt in 1832 or 1836, but that we should have carried every thing before us, and drove the Locos or Dem-

ch into Indiana to bring the
part of the State to Cincin-
lawn is before the house
r, and in front is a fence of
d by plain iron rods.' (Pro-
ttle are grazing about this
among them were several
butter.' Another particular
barns and *outhouses* are in
ngs. 'Strikingly character-
served *before* six o'clock,
e table the best of butter,
l's own house!' Was the
rd before? A candidate for
ing before six o'clock, and
utter in his own house!
General was soon bored with
ine o'clock told him it was
m to his chamber and bade
is is told with great naviete.
ne the General for getting
y. Soon after the rising of
son himself waked up his
the morning, in the country
eral; another characteristic,
n the morning, peculiar to
surprised his visiter must
nself among people who got
We can hardley contain our
reakfast the letters and cor-
, and his vister groans over
ge that the General is obli-
gular that it did not occur
ere was another tax, that of
, which is equally onerous

ne evening a stranger made
'the green leggins on the
r, and the Kentuckians and
What was very strange
was, that though on 'horse
ing up to the house!' A
ger! Singular enough too,
entire 'stranger,' and not a
he General was acquainted.
The stranger wishes to com-
General. He is taken into
t. After a few moments
tranger return, the General
conversation on politics,
sing himself by saying that
ondaga county, New-York,
out West and wished him,
ke, to call on the General
ght about Abolition. The
of this story does not tally
Onondaga Abolitionist to
gings which the Virginians
kians and the Tennesseans
nbug! * * * *
as so polite that his visiter
one day, or two or three!'
how long *did* he bore the
postage tax occur to him?
on to raphsodize, and be-
f generous hospitality by
thrown out in the unre-
and evidently not intended
He talks of Gen. Harrison's
flag 'the furtherest it was
—further than from Rome
ong terrible savages *too*,'
s *though*,'—and when he
s of the services of Harri-
pioneers, the glory 'of the
l of France dwindle into
with the wonderful achier-
ose toil and blood have
happy.' Disgusting!
suppose, who will think I
effect, when I say General
best educated men in the
* * * *
forsooth. His illiterate and
ingly pats him on the head,
at he is really a well edu-
e does not say so for polit-

er than we otherwise should
ontemptible twattle, eaves-
elling—this shameless vio-
eties of intercourse and all
: because Gen. HARRISON
to this impertinence, and
to set public sentiment
kind of publication. The
rth Bend, intruding one's
w hospitality of a Presi-
ing him for a week, and
newspapers private details
s, present to us an humili-
picture; and we hope for
, that the experiment will
* * * *

Augusta Age.

tween two Whigs.

, neighbor. How is your

ery good; my spirits are
pected, all things consid-

r, have you seen the last

es out right end first and
Tip." How he uses up
t leave hardly a grease
how the Locos or Demo-
and coming over to the
son?

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and our other whig pa-
present time, is merely a
said in 1832 and 1836;
at we shall come out the
I had no doubt in 1832
should have carried every
rove the Locos or Dem-

ocrats into the holes and caverns of the earth.—Why, neighbor A., I thought, previous to each of those elections that there would not be a decent platoon of those Democrats left in the land. But when the election came, how woefully you and I were disappointed. Now I think it is well enough for you and I to beware of the third time. For one, I do not discover such remarkable changes taking place. The Democrats, so far as my observations extend, are as firm as ever, and sometimes I have thought more so.

A. Why, neighbor B., I am surprised to hear you make such remarks. I would not have you make them in the hearing of these locos or democrats for all the world. I will admit to you in confidence, that I have some doubt about the final success of our cause, but it wont answer to let them know it. They will take the advantage of it if we do. We must make the locos believe that we are sincere; and if we only face them down to it, repeat it over again, and sweat to it, they will begin to believe it by and by.

B. Neighbor A., I have never been taught in the school of deception; nor am I now willing to preach what I do not believe. If our cause is what we are conscious it is, why can we not sustain it without resort to deception?—For one, I think we have tried that course long enough. It has ever failed us, and I fear it ever will. There are some other things, neighbor A., that trouble me very much. This c... we have got up for "hard cider," I fear wi... have an unfavorable influence on the rising generation, if it dont upon our polical party, for the boys I find all about are hurraling for "hard cider;" and as I am a tee-total temperance man, it strikes like harsh thunder upon my ears. Neighbor A., how shall we get along with one other thing? You know we have always contended strongly for principles, not men, and have accused the locos of the reverse. Every now and then one of these saucy locos steps up to me, and says, "I don't know but I should go for Harrison, if I could find out what his political principles are—if they are better than mine I will go for them. But" says he, "I can't go for the 'pig in the poke;' nor can I go for Harrison till he comes out like a man and lets the whole world know what his principles are and what measures he will recommend for the future administration of the government in case he should be elected." They will also throw it in my teeth about our placing around the "old hero" a committee of safety—putting a padlock on his mouth. All such things they throw out to annoy my feelings. Now, neighbor A., I want you to tell me now to manage such fellows.

A. I am aware that these impudent locos trouble us all in the same way. I don't know sometimes, myself, what to do with them; but when I can't get along any better, I tell them Van has got all the money and leave them.—But, neighbor B., there is one thing we must stick to, that is, to Harrison, right or wrong; so good morning, neighbor.

B. Good morning, neighbor A. [*Exit both parties.*] C.

From the Boston Post.

BOSTON, June 2, 1840.

MR. EDITOR—Allow me to ask, through the medium of your journal, the attention of your readers to the following queries:—

1. When were the democrats at so low an ebb in their politics as to be obliged to cry mint julip, gin cock-tail, hard cider, and the like, in order to bring into notice a candidate for the Presidency?

2. Have the democrats ever been obliged to paint the face of their intended ruler in the midst of some half a dozen stripes on a pocket handkerchief, that the people may know such a man exists?

3. Have the democrats ever been so FAR GONE as to find it neccessary to build a log house to get folks drunk in, and thus secure their votes?

4. Has necessity ever driven the democracy to make the name of their candidate known by dedicating to him breast pins, brass buttons, &c. &c.—such as the "Harrison log cabin breast pin," do. do. button, &c. &c.?

I answer no. This is the trickery pursued by the British Whigs, and worthy of them.—The fact is, they have long since found that they lack arguments, and therefore mean to make up the deficiency by *much show* and noise. Hence, hard cider, (a romantic watch-word) Tippecanoe handkerchiefs, &c. &c. M.

CHANGES! CHANGES!!—The New Era says,—"In Pennsylvania, T. J. Fox Alden, Esq. a leading whig orator, Moses Linn, Peter Buskirk, and Edmund Roberts, have openly renounced the hard cider Harrison party, and pledged themselves to support Mr. Van Buren.

In one county in Ohio, more than fifty persons have changed, and say they cannot support a man who has no principles."

"Give me a cent," said a black-eyed urchin of five, to his teacher the other day. "What will you do with it?" "Why, I'll buy two pipes," said the boy as he drew from his pocket a dirty half fig of tobacco, "and we'll have a smoke.

☞It is estimated that the federal Baltimore pow-ow cost over a million of dollars. Yet the leaders of that convention are continually crying up "hard times."

The name of the absquatulating Philadelphia lawyer, who has disappeared, after embezzling about $100,000 belonging to the estate of the late Robert Walsh, Esq. committed to his charge, is John Stille, Jr.—*Argus.*

SYMPTONS.—The Bath Telegraph says,—"So far as the selection of a candidate for Governor is concerned, we apprehend there will, in fact, be but one sentiment. That Edward Kent, should he be prevailed upon to stand as a candidate, would receive the united and cordial support of all the opponents of loco-focoism (Democracy) in Maine, there can no longer be a doubt."

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, JUNE 16, 1840.

FOURTH OF JULY.

Our friends in Turner, inform us, and request notice to be given, that our National Sabbath will be celebrated on the approaching anniversary, with appropriate ceremonies.

Oration by H. B. Osgood, Esq., of Portland.

A general invitation is extended to all the friends of the present Administration.

HAVOC AMONG THE GAME.—A friend informs us that, in one half day, by eight men, at a *hunt* recently had in Buckfield, near Heald's Mills, the following number of squirrels, &c. were killed:

Grey squirrels,	6
Red and striped do.	586
Hawks,	6
Crows,	48
Woodchucks,	74
Skunks,	2
Woodpeckers,	114
Boblinks,	44
Owls,	5
Total,	835

A pretty good half day's work,—but here is a better one by the Paris boys:

Grey squirrels,	14
Red and striped do.	456
Skunks,	25
Woodchucks,	42
Boblinks,	41
Hawks,	5
Wookpeckers,	244
Catbirds,	8
Cherry-birds,	18
Brown thrashers,	18
Yellow hammers,	62
Crows,	6
Total,	939

AUGUSTA, June 4, 1840.

MR. EDITOR,—At 10 o'clock, A. M. the Committee to sit in the recess of the Legislature, met in the Senate chamber, and were called to order by Mr. Eastman of Cumberland, chairman on the part of the Senate. John W. Dana was chosen clerk for the time being.

On motion of Mr. Easton, of Plymouth, a committee of three was raised to employ a messenger at a price not exceeding one dollar per diem; which committee reported the name of Gilman Turner, the superintendant of the capitol and public grounds, at the compensation of seventy-five cents per day; so that you can but believe that we have commenced business upon the system of retrenchment, if not reform.

Messrs Andrews, Everett, and Vose, were appointed a select committee to recommend a proper course to be pursued in the business before the committee.

Mr. Andrews reported that the committee be divided into five sub-committees, and also a division of the labor among the several sub-committees, and that they report progress in the general committee on Monday next at 10 o'clock; which report, after some discussion, was unanimously adopted; after which the several sub-committees were announced. The committee then adjourned, and the several sub-committees retired to their rooms to commence a task, at once interesting, important, and laborious. Interesting, because no one can but delight in procuring a thorough knowledge of the laws which govern his State, and regulate that society of which he is a member. Important, as well from the above considerations as that their influence will not only be felt by the present generation, but probably by many yet to come, whose weal or woe may depend much upon their fitness and utility. Laborious, for it is only by great research and close investigation, that the committee can hope to perform their duty in an acceptable manner.

I am happy to see a disposition on the part of the committee, to try to do well, and take proper time and run the risk of that odium that may be thrown upon them by individuals not understanding the nature of the task before them, rather than to do rapidly and illy, and receive that odium which would be justly thrown upon them by all judicious men. I believe a goodly number on the committee, that are capable and will spare no pains in perfecting a code of laws that will do honor to the State.

Augusta, at this season of the year, in point of beauty of scenery, can be considered inferior to but few, if any, villages in New England. State street is certainly the handsomest in Maine. The neat, white houses on either side, are barely to be seen as one passes along; the deep green, flourishing shade trees nearly hiding them from view. The villagers are deserving of a great deal of credit for their fine taste, as well as for many other qualities of an equally interesting and useful nature. It is true they possess some *few* of those characteristics which wealth is likely to engender, (for it is said there is much wealth here.) It is equally true that they are not a little vain of the beauty of their village, the neatness of their dwellings, and *some* of the petty aristocracy which their abundant means enable them to maintain—particularly in their own household. Nor is it an uncommon occurrence to meet with a pretty *face*, bearing about it a sort of expression that the more *unsophisticated* might imagine *smacked* a little of coquetry; but then it may be all in ones *eye*, for there certainly is much real beauty here, and a refinement and elegance of manners rarely to be met with. I like the Augusta people well, and should be happy to spend much more time with them than I shall be able to; and I doubt not you would be of my opinion, could you know, as well as I do, what a clever fellow Nat. Hutchins is, and in ... *savory* style ... prepares a salmon,—always suiting the most fastidious taste.

There is much cry of "hard cider," and much talk about "log cabins" here just now, of which I will say a word in my next.

Yours, truly,

A——s.

PENOBSCOT.—We subjoin a portion of the resolutions recently adopted by the Democracy of this city:—

Resolved, That the republicans of this couning forty years ago, for the first time triumphed in the election of Thomas Jefferson to the office of President of the United States, over the combined influence of paper monopolies, Federalism, British Aristocracy, and the undisguised Tories of the Revolution; and that with the exception of a single Presidential term, when a fraud was committed upon the rights of the people, by a collusive agreement between two high political functionaries, they have maintained their principles triumphant by the electon and re-election of a Jefferson, a Madison, a Monroe, a Jackson and Van Buren, to the present moment, as well in war against the assaults of enemies foreign, open and avowed, as in peace agains enemies domestic and disguised, under the cover of British merchants resident in our large cities, British capital invested in manufactories, British money controling the Bank of the United States and many other large Banks, and canal and railroad corporations, and through these institutions, tendering extravagant bribes, in the form of loans to the public press and public men; against Federalism *undisguised* and disguised under the name of "war party in peace and peace party in war," "Adams men," "Clay men," "Federal republicans," "National republicans," "United States Bank men," "Anti-Jackson men," "Anti Masons," "Abolitionists," "Whigs," and last and least of all, "Harrison men."

Resolved, That if "hard cider," "log cabins," "short pipes," and "Coon skins," are the present professed principles of the federal party, and "they will make no further declaration for the public eye," yet there are as certain marks of identity under this newly devised Federal panoply as was afforded by the braying of the jackass who attempted to pass himself off for the king of the forest because he had covered himself with a lion's skin.

Resolved, That William H. Harrison was a supporter of the elder Adams, and the Alien and Sedition Laws; that he supported and took office under the administration of John Q. Adams, and as a politician has ever supported the Federal party, and been known as a Federalists, and as such he now receives the support of that *Sign Post of Federalism*, Hon. Daniel Webster and Henry Clay, the present head of the same party—now dubbed Whigs.

Resolved, That the Federal merchants, bankers and speculators, by decrying business and business prospects, have done more than all other persons to shake confidence in their pecuniary ability, and to destroy credit generally; and their attempts to control the government, by their efforts in elections, though their presses and public orators, by their bank suspensions and bank panics, contractions and pressures—by their systematic denuciations of ANDREW JACKSON and Mr. VAN BUREN and all the measures of their administrations, have done much to bring upon themselves the evils which they now suffer by the loss of pecuniary credit and confidence.

Resolved, That the two millions of money recently expended in getting up the young men's convention at Baltimore, its caricatures and scenes of buffoonery, judiciously applied to outstanding liabilities, would have done more to restore mercantile confidence, and less to bring disgrace upon the character of the American people for sobriety and general intelligence.

Resolved, That the mania of speculation has deranged the currency and all mercantile business—that the present scarcity of money is owing to the reaction consequent upon the over-action of the banks, and to their inherent inability to furnish currency, to bank contractions and explosions and a vicious banking system, to the large exportation of specie that has been made to pay the foreign debts the banks caused to be contracted by unjustifiable issues, to prodigality in living which consumed more than was produced, and that time, industry and economy, and a thorough reform of the banking and credit system are the great correctives of the evils influenced upon the body politic—that the Bank of the United States has been the great engine in the business of speculation; the moving cause of the inflated bubble which has burst and spread bankruptcy over this country—that the General Government has no constitutional power to create such an institution, and that Andrew Jackson is entitled to the lasting gratitude of his countrymen for putting his veto to the bill for its recharter.

Resolved, That the President of the U. States has no power to issue or refrain from the issuing Bank bills; that he is not a corporation for that purposes, and is therefore no more responsible for the security or abundance of such kind of paper money than any other American citizen.

WORKING FOR OFFICE.—The federal party have no fixed principles, they merely contend for the offices. In N. York they elected a Governor, and within the last year have removed SEVEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY-ONE civil officers. In one State the British whigs profess to be for one measure, in another State for a different one, and so on to the end of the chapter. Office and the enslaving of the *producer* is their aim. From a leading federal paper in Louisville, (Ky.) we learn that anti-Democratic party are *bellowing* for an *Independent Treasury*, with Gen. Harrison for its head. In any State or district where there is more to be gained by supporting the Sub-Treasury than by opposing it, the British whigs go for Harrison and the Sub-Treasury, and swear that it is their party's measure. To obtain the offices and enslave the *laboring men* is all the principle there is about the ant-Democratic party.—*Republican (Belfast) Journal.*

EXPLORING EXPEDITION.—A letter to the Secretary of the Navy, from Lieut. Wilkes, dated on board of the Vincennes, Sidney Head, December 26th, says. "We are now under way for our antarctic course. Officers and crews of the Expedition in good health."

THE VICE-PRESIDENCY.

NASHVILLE, May 27, 1840.

DEAR SIR,—The National Democratic Convention lately held at Baltimore, after nominating with perfect unanimity the present Chief Magistrate, for re-election to the station which he has filled with so much honor to himself and advantage to the country, having declined making a nomination for the Vice Presidency, it becomes proper, in my judgment, that I should distinctly declare the position which I occupy before the country, in reference to the use which has been made of my name in connection with that office.

Having been unexpectedly placed in nomination by a portion of my Republican fellow citizens, in some of the States, it was my unalterable determination, often expressed to my friends, from the day that my name first appeared in connection with the Vice Presidency, to be governed by the wishes of the *majority* of the political party to which I have been ardently attached during my whole life, whenever the preference of that *majority* should be ascertained in any satisfactory mode; and in no possible contingency to yield *my own consent* to the use of my name, as a candidate, by a *minority* of my own political friends.

If, as was at one time anticipated, a *full convention* of the Democratic party, representing *all the States*, had assembled, and made a nomination that would have been conclusive, none would have been more cheerful to abide by the nomination thus made, or to give to the nominee (had the choice fallen upon another) a more cordial and hearty support, than myself. It appears, however, that several of the States were unrepresented in the convention, and the selection of the Democratic candidate for the Vice Presidency was left open for the separate action of the Republican party of the several States.

I entirely concur with the convention, in the hope expressed by that body, that "before the election shall take place," the "opinions" of the Republican party "shall become so concentrated, as to secure the choice of a Vice President by the electoral colleges."

In times like these, when powerful combinations of various sectional interests, are acting in extraordinary concert with our old opponents, the *Federalists*, and their allies, the *Abolitionists*, against the cherished principles of our Republican institutions, personal and sectional preferences, between men of the same political principles, are of no importance. The ancient enemies of our long cherished principles, with their new recruits and reinforcements, are to be met. The pillars, upon which permanently rest our National Independence, and our beautiful fabric of separate State sovereignties, are to be defended. And as these considerations are in my judgment, infinitely more important to the country than the elevation of any individual citizen to this or any other office, I trust I may be permitted to express my sincere desire, *should the further use of my name, in connection with the Vice Presidency, be found to interpose the slightest obstacle to the entire and cordial union of the Democratic party, that it may be promptly withdrawn by my friends from before the public.* I can have no desire to be a party to a contest in which I may be thrown into apparent collision with political friends whom I esteem, and with whom I have acted for a long series of years, and especially, if such a position shall have a tendency to weaken the sympathies and energies of the whole Republican party, and hazard the safety and continued ascendancy of their cardinal principles.

The present struggle is a fierce one, and it becomes the duty of every Republican to defend his post manfully. If, in my public career, I have heretofore evinced any becoming ardor and zeal in the maintenance of our principles, that ardor is unabated, that zeal is undiminished; and although my position may be that of an individual citizen in the ranks of my party, I shall be found faithfully acting with my political friends, and upon all suitable and proper occasions, resolutely exercising my rights as a freeman, in maintaining the Republican principles of our fathers, and carrying them successfully through the ordeal of the popular suffrage.

I am, with high regard,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES K. POLK.

Hon. FELIX GRUNDY.

THE SOUTHERN FLOOD.

LATEST.—The Editors of the Journal of Commerce have been favored with the following extract of a letter dated

CHARLESTON, May 31, 1840.

I have just heard from Augusta in relation to the flood ... accounts of which no doubt will have reached you before this letter. The river is rapidly subsiding, and has fallen 16 feet this morning since 5 o'clock when the Cars left Horse Creek, 4 miles this side of Hamburg.—It appears that the water spread over Augusta to the depth of 12 or 15 *inches* and not *feet* as the newspapers report it. Most of the Stores in Broad street had from 5 to 8 inches water on their floors. There seem to have been but a very few goods damaged in Augusta. In Hamburg, which was covered to the extent of 6 or 10 feet, the damage will be very great. No lives lost in either place, so far as we yet know. The crops on the rivers have been entirely destroyed, and Georgia will suffer very much from the heavy rains washing up the Corn and Cotton. The loss of stock (cattle and hogs) in the swamp plantations will be very great. It is the greatest flood within the recollection of our oldest inhabitants. Indeed, plantations that have been considered far beyond the reach of a flood, have been entirely covered. The greatest damage done in Augusta is to the streets, the Bridge, and the wharves. About one third of the Bridge is washed off. The loss of Cotton in Hamburg, it is said, will be to the extent of 1500 or 2000 bales. In Augusta it will not be so great although the warehouses suffered very much. Petersburg boats passed through every part of Augusta, and were of great use in saving property. A house was seen to pass down the river with a child about 3 years of age standing in the door. Being so young, nothing could be learned from it. I look for full accounts tomorrow evening.

WHEN TO FALL IN LOVE.—The celebrated Cobbet fell in love with the lady who afterwards became his devoted and most faithful wife, at the wash tub when she was engaged in wringing clothes. "That's the girl for me," said he, and after the proper preliminaries she became his bethrothed. If our likely bachelors would find real ladies for wives, let them go out into the country, and take a peep over the fences towards the close of day, they may be sure that the first unmarred damsel whom they see seated on a three legged stool beside the gentle cow, mildly and affectionately saying—"so—mully—so," are the very ones above all others, to make deserving men proud and happy in their choice of a companion.—*Maine Cultivator.*

PRINTERS' CELEBRATION.—The Literati of Germany, it is understood, intend to celebrate the *four hundredth Anniversary* of the discovery of the Art of Printing, on the twenty-fourth day of this month. The Boston Courier states that similar celebrations will be held, we believe, in New York and Philadelphia. The meeting in Boston upon this subject, was composed of printers, editors, booksellers, and type-founders.—*Eastern Argus.*

Fourth of July.

TEMPERANCE FESTIVAL.

THE friends of TEMPERANCE in the county of Oxford, are notified that their next Conference will be holden at Rumford Point, at the free church in that place, at 10 o'clock, on the morning of that day. An Address will be expected.

It is hoped a strong Temperance Delegation will there convene, from every town and plantation in the county.

Per order of the Committee.

is3w44

MARRIED.

In Rumford, by Nathan Abbott, Esq., Mr. William Danley and Mrs. Betsey Cook.

In Mexico, by Isaac Park, Esq., Mr. Russell Stockwell and Miss Mary Bumpus.

DIED.

In Hartford, 18th ult Mrs. Sarah, wife of Edward Blake, Esq., aged 59 years.

In Mexico, 30th ult., of consumption, Isaac Gleason, Esq., aged 63 years.

In Roxbury, 13th inst., Mr. Stephen Judkins, aged 50 years. He dropped dead in the field while ploughing. Massachusetts papers are requested to copy.

In Bethel, Capt. Freeman Twitchell, aged about 30.

In Lancaster, Ohio, May 8, Joel S. Parsons, aged 30 years; formerly of Norway, Maine.

WILLIAM B. BENNETT,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BUCKFIELD, (Maine.)

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS Hezekiah Pingree, by his mortgage deed, bearing date the 7th day of April, 1837, conveyed to the undersigned a certain piece of land situated in the town of Norway, in the county of Oxford, containing twenty acres, the same being partially described in said deed, which is recorded in the Oxford Registry, Book 53, page 140. Now notice is hereby given of my claim by said mortgage deed, to the redemption therein described, and that the condition therein has been broken, by reason whereof I claim to foreclose said mortgage.

AARON WILKINS.

Norway, June 8, 1840. *3w44

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS Jacob Newton, of Dixfield, in the county of Oxford, on the thirtieth day of January, A. D. 1834, made and executed to me a mortgage deed of a certain lot of land, situated in said Dixfield, being the homestead farm, on which the said Newton then lived, and still lives, containing eighty acres, more or less; for a particular description of the premises, reference may be had to the Oxford Registry, at Paris, Book 51, page 166; the conditions of which mortgage having been broken, I hereby claim to foreclose the same.

JOHN KIDDER.

June 9, 1840. 3w44

Mortgagee's Notice.

WHEREAS Oliver Strickland, of Andover, in the county of Oxford, on the 20th day of February, A. D. 1837, by his deed of mortgage, conveyed to the subscriber a certain tract or parcel of land situated in said Andover, as described in his deed of that date; which is recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the aforesaid County, Book 51, page 83, reference thereunto being had. Now by reason of a breach of the conditions of the aforesaid mortgage, I claim to foreclose the same, and to have possession of the aforesaid mortgaged premises.

SIMON W. GREGG.

Andover, June 9, 1840. 3w44

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS Elias Stowell, late of Paris, in the county of Oxford, duly executed to David Jordan, of said Paris, a mortgage of certain premises, situated in said Paris, by Deed, dated the eleventh day of April, A. D. 1836, and recorded in the Oxford Registry of deeds, Book 49, page 27; and whereas the said Jordan, on the nineteenth day of September, A. D. 1837, duly assigned to me, the subscriber, his interest in said mortgage, which assignment is recorded in said Registry, Book 52, page 431,—reference being had to said mortgage Deed for a particular description of the premises, being the homestead which said Elias formerly occupied; and whereas the conditions in said mortgage have been broken, I claim to have possession of said mortgaged premises for condition broken, and to foreclose said mortgage.

DAVID P. STOWELL.

Paris, June 15, 1840. 3w44

WANTED!
10,000 lbs. WOOL!
FOR WHICH CASH WILL BE PAID.

THE subscribers will purchase 10,000 pounds clean Fleece

WOOL,

and pay CASH, at the highest market price, if delivered soon, at their Store, No. 3, (Morton's Building,) Congress street, Portland.

BUTTERFIELD & WASHBURN.

Portland, June 13, 1840. tf44

Mortgagee's Notice.

WHEREAS Seth Wright, of Bethel, in the county of Oxford, did, on the fourth day of April, A. D. 1835, convey to me, the subscriber, a certain tract of land situated in said Bethel, by deed, duly recorded in the Registry of Deeds for said county, Book 47, page 445, reference to said record being had for a more full description of said land; and whereas the condition in said mortgage is broken by said Wright, I therefore hereby give notice that I claim to foreclose the said mortgage for condition broken.

AMOS GAGE.

Waterford, March 27, 1840. *3w44

NOTICE.—This may certify that I have this day relinquished to my son, David E. Simpson, his time until he is twenty-one years of age, with power to act and trade for himself; I shall claim none of his earnings, nor pay any debts of his contracting, after this date.

NATHANIEL SIMPSON.

Attest—JOHN DOLLOFF.

Andover, April 1, 1840. *3w44

FREEDOM.—This may certify, that I this day give my son, James M. Pote, Jr. his time to trade for himself, and I shall claim none of his earnings, nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

JAMES M. POTE.

Attest—GEO. TUCKER.

Bethel, June 8, 1840. *44

FREEDOM.—I hereby certify and give public notice, that I have given my son, Asa S. Record, his time until he is twenty-one years of age; that he shall be free to act and trade for himself, and that I shall claim none of his earnings, nor pay any debts of his contracting, after this date.

CYRUS RECORD.

Buckfield, June 15, 1840. 3w44

BLANKS

For sale at this Office.

FEDERAL REASONING!

In an article entitled "*Our prospects of Success,*" the Gazette undertakes to prove that it is no "*absurd stretch of credulity*" to suppose that Maine will go, next fall, for Harrison! The process by which this result is arrived at is "*a caution*" to all *Cypherers*, and shows that with Federal Arithmeticians, especially those who went to the Baltimore Convention, no *paper* victory is impossible. The Gazette argues that, as the Democrats in this State *gained* THIRTY-ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY VOTES, from 1837 to 1838, *therefore* the Federalists will be successful in 1840! This position might be *strengthened*, we should think, by the fact, that from 1838 to 1839, the Democratic majority was *increased* by about THREE THOUSAND VOTES!! We put the following closing paragraph of the Gazette's prediction on record, in order that, after election, we may show it up by the side of Mr. Willis's *Baltimore* prophecy:

"*We do believe, and undeterred by the scoffs and sneers of those who shout the public good but mean their own, we do predict, that* GENERAL HARRISON, *the upright, honest and faithful friend of the people,—the genuine democracy of the country, will receive not only the electoral vote of Maine, but of all the great States of the Union, and become, by a triumphant majority, the next President of this Country.*"

There if that paragraph is'nt a *curiosity* next November, then we'll never guess again!—*Argus.*

THE UNCONQUERABLE SPIRIT RISING.—In Vermont, New Jersey, and Philadelphia, great conventions of the Democracy have just been held, hailing the nomination of MARTIN VAN BUREN at Baltimore, and that of RICHARD M. JOHNSON by the Democracy of their respective States, as a signal to bring the whole force of invincible Republicanism into the field. We regret that our space does not allow us to communicate to our readers every where the spirit-stirring addresses and resolutions passed at these great meetings. They would spread the enthusiasm.—*Globe.*

OH! THE CHEAT!—John C. Wright, one of the keepers of Gen. Harrison writes the Oswego Union Association that "should Gen. Harrison be the successful candidate for the Presidency, that office will be happily and constitutionally administered, and under the guidance of the same principles which directed our Washington, JEFFERSON and Madison."

Now this same John C. Wright in May, 1806, wrote of Jefferson thus:—"A WEAK, HOLLOW HEARTED, TEMPORIZING, SUSPECTED AND SUSPICIOUS ADMINISTRATION."

Is this to be the character of Harrison's administration if he succeeds? According to J. C. Wright it will be if it is what he described Jefferson's.—*Roch. (N. Y.) Rep.*

A Yankee in Galveston, Texas, is collecting horned frogs, for the purpose of speculation.—We fear he will come out at the little end of the horn.

An exchange paper, in giving an account of the sentence of death passed upon a young man, says "he appeared to feel unpleasantly."

A speed of fifty-six miles an hour has been attained by a locomotive on the Great Western Railway, England, in consequence of the wheels having been altered from ten to seven feet diameter.

PRECOCIOUS.—We learn by the eastern papers that a boy of fifteen, in Maine has been sued by a girl of thirteen, for *breach of promise.* Such a fellow ought not to have been guilty of *breeches* of any kind.—*Exchange Paper.*

GUARDIAN'S SALE.

BY virtue of License obtained from the Probate Court of the county of Oxford, I shall sell at private sale prior to the first day of July next, all the interest which the minor children of Austin Nelson, late of Oxford, in said county, deceased, have in the homestead farm of said deceased, situated in said Oxford.

LEVI THAYER, } Guardian of
} said Minors.

Paris, June 1, 1840. 3w42

Administrator's Sale—*Adjourned.*

PURSUANT to a license obtained from the Court of Probate for the county of Oxford, I shall sell, at Public Auction, on the premises, all the real estate of William H. Muzzy, late of Oxford, in the county of Oxford, deceased, for the purpose of paying the debts of said deceased, on the 20th day of June next, at one o'clock, P. M. Said estate consists of a small house and three quarters of an acre of land, situated at Craigie's Mills, subject to the widow's right of dower therein. Also, some boots and shoes, and some notes of hand.

ALEXANDER H. MUZZY, Adm'r.

Oxford, May 30, 1840. *3w42

Administratrix's Sale.

WILL be sold, by license from the Probate Court for the County of Oxford, at the store of the late John B. Ford, in Norway, on Thursday, the twenty-fifth day of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, all the right, title, and interest of said Ford in any real estate, viz: a certain wood lot on Bennett's Island, so called, in said Norway, containing ten acres; one pew in the Methodist Meeting house in Norway Village; one horse shed at said Meeting House; also all the right in equity of redemption which said Ford had in and to the land and buildings, in said Norway, formerly occupied by him, to wit: two acres of land, together with the dwelling houses, barn, stable, store, cooper's shop, and pot ash thereon; also, all the right in equity of redemption which said Ford had in and to a certain parcel of land in said Norway, containing about twenty-five acres, being part of the Rufus Bartlett farm, so called Said two acres and buildings and said twenty-five acres being subject to the widow's dower, and to a mortgage to William Foster. Terms made known at the sale.

ABIGAIL L. FORD, Administratrix.

Norway, May 28, 1840.

The widow's right of dower will be sold at the same time and place.

3w42 ABIGAIL L. FORD.

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS Stephen Greenleaf, Jr. of Norway, in the county of Oxford, duly executed to me, the subscriber, of said Norway, a mortgage of certain real estate situated at Steep Falls, so called, in said Norway, which premises are particularly described in said mortgage, dated the eleventh day of October, A. D. 1838, and recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds, Book 56, page 153, to which reference is had. And whereas said Greenleaf has broken the conditions in said mortgage, I hereby claim to have possession of said mortgaged premises, and to foreclose the same.

EPHRAIM BROWN.

Norway, May 30, 1840. 3w42

DR. SEARS'
UNIVERSAL SANGUINARIAN,
Or: Blood-Root Pills.

THE pretence that any medicine is nearly an "*infallible cure*" for all the diseases "that flesh is heir to," whatever their character, is a flagrant imposition upon the public confidence, and a *most wicked outrage upon the generous sympathy that suffering humanity justly demands of us.*—Yet the very frequency and *boldness* of these *impious frauds*, so *eminently cruel* to the *unfortunate*, furnish solid ground for presenting the public a *remedy* that may be *intelligently appreciated and* RELIED UPON. That powerful medicinal agent, the BLOOD ROOT, is the basis of the *Universal Sanguinarian Pills*, and all the materials are drawn from the *Vegetable Kingdom*—the grand *source* of support to animal existence. But in the combination, the different ingredients are so blended and modified as to give the *compound a remarkable advantage* over the simples, and it is believed over *all other medicines.* When it is considered that nearly all diseases, chronic and acute, are connected with a disordered action of the *stomach and bowels*, and that in most instances, *this* is superinduced by *disorder* of the *Bile*, or *Gall*, which is the natural physic of the system—and when it is farther considered that these Pills act with *singular power* upon *these many organs*, and through them upon the *blood* and *entire physical economy*, sober reason must justify the assertion, that this valuable discovery furnishes a remedy of *rare efficiency* in all curable cases of disease; and *this deduction of reason* is abundantly *corroborated by experience* This medicine harmonizes with the laws of life, *inspires* and *strengthens nature*, and works its wonders, by generously cheering her on to a *triumphant conflict* with the obtrusive agents of discere. It is offered for *general use*, and as a *safe* and most valuable family medicine. *Safe*, not because it *does nothing*—like many contemptible nostrums of *newspaper celebrity*, which by occupying the place of efficient remedies are often FATAL—but safe because it *aids* and *co-operates* with *nature*, instead of setting her aside and violently attempting to perform *her work* by *dangerous* FOREIGN AGENCY.

The Proprietor feels the fullest confidence in the superior virtues of the UNIVERSAL SANGUINARIAN PILLS,—Still they are presented to the public on their merits alone: and his only wish is to have their claim subjected to the *severe* but satisfactory test of intelligent experience. For sale by R. S. BLASDEL. East Thomaston, Me.

AGENTS *for the BLOOD-ROOT PILLS in Oxford County:*

HIRAM HUBBARD, Paris Hill; O. H. Paine, South Paris; C. Howe, Sumner; A. Cole & Co., Buckfield; P. Clark, Turner; C. H. Crafts, Minot; J. & W. Stephens, Greenwood; W. E. Goodnow, Norway; O. C. Bolster & Co., Rumford; J. H. Wardwell, Rumford; Graham & Knapp, Rumford; Wm. Walker, Peru; J. M. Deshon, Canton; J. Coolidge, Livermore; A. Hobbs, Livermore; L. Waterman, Livermore.

Wm. S. Craig, Augusta; L. Stacy, Fayette. 1y42

Commissioners' Notice.

THE undersigned hereby give notice that they have been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the county of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of Dudley Bean, late of Brownfield, yeoman, deceased, represented insolvent, that six months are allowed by law to the several creditors to bring in their claims; that they will be in session for the purpose of attending to their duties aforesaid, on the second Monday in August and the second Monday in November next, at the dwelling house of widow Polly Bean, in said Brownfield.

RICHARD PAINE,
STEPHEN IRISH.

Brownfield, May 30, 1840. 3w42

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS Samuel H. Houghton, of Woodstock, in the County of Oxford, gentleman, did, on the twenty-fifth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, convey to me, the subscriber, a certain parcel of land situated in Woodstock, in mortgage, being one undivided half of two hundred and ten acres of land in said Woodstock, known by the description of Gore A, in the West half of said town, as will appear by the Registry of said Deed, in said County, Book 49, page 425. And whereas the condition of said deed is broken, by the non-payment of the note secured by the same; I therefore hereby give notice that I claim to foreclose said mortgage for conditions broken.

GEORGE BOARDMAN, Jr.

Paris, May 26, 1840. 3w42

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE—*Woodstock.*

NOTICE is hereby given to the owners and non-resident proprietors of the following described lands, situated in the town of Woodstock, in the County of Oxford, that the same are taxed in Bills committed to me to collect, for the years 1838 and 1839:

East part of Woodstock.

Owners names unknown.	No. Lots,	No. Acres,	Value,	Tax,
Undivided half	65	50	25	28 cts.
	116	100	30	23
Taxes for 1839, East part,	10	60	20	22
Undivided half	13	50	25	28
	106	100	15	17
	116	100	30	33

Delinquent Highway Tax in the East part of Woodstock, for the years 1837 *and* 1838.

Undivided half	116	100	30	36
For the year 1838.	116	100	30	90
Undivided half	13	50	25	75

Unless said taxes, with all necessary intervening charges, shall be paid to the subscriber on or before the twenty-ninth day of August next, so much of said lands as shall be necessary to pay the same, will be sold at Public Vendue, on said twenty-ninth day of August, at one of the clock in the afternoon, at the store of Welcome Kinsley, in said Woodstock.

JOHN BICKNELL, Collector.

April 27, 1840. 3w42

HEBRON ACADEMY.

THE SPRING TERM of this Academy will commence, Providence permitting, on MONDAY the SECOND DAY OF MARCH next, under the tuition of Mr. OZIAS MILLETT; and as he has heretofore given good satisfaction as an instructor, and the instruction is improving, we, with confidence invite youths of both sexes, whose object is to obtain useful knowledge, to come and see for themselves; depending that it will be the care of the Trustees and Preceptor to render the school to them both agreeable and profitable

JOHN TRIPP, Secretary.

Hebron, Feb. 10, 1840. 27tf

☞NOTICE.☜

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, on account of ONE YEAR'S standing, are requested to make payment *previous to the first of July next* All those who neglect this request, after that time will find their demands in the hands of those *authorised* for COLLECTION.

N. B. Do not neglect to call, for I *must* and SHALL do as I now say, unless an arrangement is made to the contrary, with individuals concerned.

FRANCIS BEMIS

Paris, May 22, 1840. tf 41

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-sixth day of May in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty.

SIMEON BARRETT Executor of the last Will and Testament of Abraham Heath, Jr., late of Sumner, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Paris, in said county, on the twenty-third day of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

3w42 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell,* Register.

ON THE SMALL POX.
To the Citizens of Boston & State of Massachusetts.

SMALL POX is a complaint more attendant on childhood than at any other time of life; the human species, however, is subject to it at any period of existence. The cause of this disease does really consist in a portion of the worst kind of humors having become mixed with the circulation of the Blood, either from contagion or otherwise. It is this humor which produces shiverings, fevers, heaviness, weariness, and pains all over the body, because the circulation is impeded, and its natural course disordered by the bad humors. This is the first period.

The Blood, in this case, as well as in all other appearance of disease, fights against these impurities, and carries them to the capillary vessels in order to cause an eruption and thus to throw out these humors. This is the second period.

The skin is covered with pustules (mattery pimples) in more or less quantity according to the previous healthy or unhealthy condition of the body. After these pimples come out, the fever subsides, and in about ten or twelve days dry off and fall into dust. This the third period.

The Small Pox is deadly or mild, according to the malignity of the contagion or the bad nature of the humors of the patient; if he was sickly before, and his humors in a corrupt state, he is infinitely more exposed to danger than if he had enjoyed perfect health before the attack; for, the blood being weighed down by the previous corrupt state of the humors, has not the power to resist the disease—and in this case the result must, therefore, be mortal, provided no preventive course has been employed; for the third period cannot take place in consequence of the blood not having the power to throw the humors out, so as to form pustules.

The Preventive Course.

When the contagion has spread in the City or Country, the sooner every one commences purifying his body by purgation, the better; and should any of the above symptoms present themselves just take the **Brandreth Pills** every twelve hours, so as to produce powerful evacuations,—supposing that the fever arose not from the Small Pox, the patient will get rid of the disease, no matter how called, and the object in view as to health will be the same. At the second period, and while the fever continues, even if the various eruption takes place, the Pills must be continued so as to produce good evacuations daily.

The course will not only insure the life of the patient, but will also prevent any scars from being made, or any internal obstructions or settling of the humors. By this means the crisis takes its course, and whether the humors be slightly corrupted or strongly depraved, the life of the patient is equally free from danger. And in case of any new attack of pain, or any sign of accident from cold or otherwise, the purgation must be repeated in the interval of the drying of the pimples.

By thus evacuating the corrosive serosity of the humors which produce hole in the skin and cause such excessive itching, the eruption will leave no marks upon the skin, and the patient cured by this practice will not be exposed to the different inconveniences which are so often the consequences of this disease.

If the principle of purgation were but well understood no one would be afraid of the Small Pox any more than of a common cold. There would be no inoculation or vaccination either,—people would be too wise then, they would know that all the disorders would be removed EFFECTUALLY and without danger by simply evacuating the bowels and thus purifying the blood, until the disease was cured. Three or four days of this practice, how many weeks, months, nay, perhaps years, of sickness might it not prevent! Fathers and mothers of families, reflect, it is only your duty to yourselves and your dear children to reflect upon these things and be advised in time. Should vaccination be decided upon, let the body be put in a healthy state previously, by the use of the Pills. But for my part I do not think much is gained by vaccination,—however, let the advice above be taken, and no danger can result from it or inoculation or the genuine Small Pox. All will be well if Purgation be resorted to so as to produce a regeneration of the humors.

Your obedient servant,
B. BRANDRETH, M. D.

N. B. Be careful and never purchase Pills of a Druggist professing to be Brandreth's Pills, under NO CIRCUMSTANCES is any one of this class made an Agent. My own established agents have INVARIABLY an ENGRAVED Certificate, signed "B. Brandreth, M. D." in my own hand writing.

This certificate is renewed yearly, and when ever twelve months old it no longer guarantees the genuineness of the medicine. It would be well, therefore, for purchasers to carefully examine the Certificate. The seal is not wax, but embossed on the paper with a steel seal.

If the genuine medicine is obtained there is no doubt of its giving perfect satisfaction, and if all who want it are careful to go by the above directions there is but little danger but they will obtain it.

Sub Agents in Maine will hereafter receive their supplies from the New England Office

19 HANOVER STREET 19

THE ONLY OFFICE IN BOSTON FOR DR. BENJAMIN BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS,

Or of MR JOHN O. LANGLEY,

Who is DR. BRANDRETH'S duly authorized Travelling Agent for the State of Maine.

The following are the ONLY Agents in Oxford County furnished with the Genuine Pills. *Buy of them and avoid deception.*

Paris—CROCKER & SHAW.
So. Paris—A. Hall, Jr.
North Paris—Ebenezer Drake,
Buckfield—A. F. Cole.
Rumford—Otis C. Bolster.
" Asa Graham.
Dixfield—I. N. & C. Stanley,
Jay—Joel Paine.
Bethel—J. K. Kimball.
Livermore—Britton & Morrison.
" J. Coolidge.
N. " Kimball & Walker.
Woodstock—Welcome Kinsley.
Hartford—Hall & Haines.
Greenwood—Welcome Kinsley.
Albany—Lovejoy & French.
Turner—Philo Clark.
Norway—Jotham Goodnow.
Lovell—James Walker.
Waterford—Noyes & Noble.
S. " R. H. Gerry.
Sweden—Benjamin Nevers.
Fryeburg—H. C. Buswell.
Porter—John Higgins.
Hiram—Jos. h Butterfield.
Canton Mills—J. M. Deshon.
Oxford—Charles Durell.

B. BRANDRETH, M. D.
241 Broadway, N. Y.

Sole proprietor of Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills.
epo1y27

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

DANIEL GREEN,

late of Waterford in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

THOMAS GREEN.

Waterford, May 26, 1840. *3w42

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty sixth day of May in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty—

MOSES STONE, named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Mercy Merritt, late of Livermore in said county, deceased, having presented the same for probate:

Ordered,

That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the twenty-third day of June next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

3w42 Copy Attest—*Levi Stowell,* Register.

Blacksmith Wanted

AT Lock's Mills in Greenwood. One who is desirous to accumulate property would be preferred and receive encouragement. Please call and examine the situation.

April, 1840. tf 37

NEW STORE.

THE subscribers having taken the Store formerly occupied by JAMES LONGLEY, at South Paris, near the Inn of Anthony Bennett Esq., are now ready to accommodate such customers as feel disposed to patronize them on the most liberal terms. Their goods consist of an entire new stock, and comprise a general assortment, amongst which may be found,

A SUPERIOR LOT OF

BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, BUCKSKINS, SATTINETS, Etc. Etc.

***Also*, a large & carefully selected assortment of CALLICOES, COPPER PLATES, and COLOD CAMBRICS.**

Silk Velvets, Fig'd & plain Sattins, Gro de Swiss & Gro de Nap silks for dresses, Sarsnetts, Synchaws and Florence Silks, Bombazines, fig'd sattin, Cambrics, &c.

Blk. Pongee, Bandanna, and Flag Hdkfs.
Ladies Blk. Silk GLOVES.
Ladies White Lace Do.
Gents and Ladies Kid Do.
Ital. Sew'g Silks and Twist.
Laces, Lace Footings, Edging and Quellings
Cap and Bonnet Ribbons,
Super. Irish Linens, Brown Linens and Selicia, Cambrics, Cambric Muslins and Bishops Lawns,

Sheeting and Shirting Bleached and Unbleached.—Tickings and Drillings, Corded Jeans for summer wear, Ducks, Padding and Canvass, Suspenders Elastic and Worsted.

Hats and Caps, Ladies Kid Slippers and walking Shoes.

Also a general assortment of **W. I. GOODS, GROCERIES & HARD WARE** together with other articles to numerous to particularise, all which will be sold low for cash or country produce.

Harness and Trunks Kept constantly on hand. The Harness business will be carried on as heretofore and all who wish for a first rate article at a fair price will do well to call and examine for themselves.

D. S. HUBBARD,
J. T. CLARK.

South Paris April 24, 1840. tf

NEW SPRING GOODS
JUST RECEIVED FROM BOSTON
BY
ELI HOWE,

CONSISTING of Blue, Blue-Black, Brown, Claret, Invisable, Olive-Brown, and mixed

BROADCLOTHS CASSIMERES
and
Sattinets, Buckskin and Buffalo Cloths.

—ALSO—

A good assortment of Cloths for Summer wear. Superior *Black and Blue-Black Silk Velvet.*

Silk, Silk Satin, Marseilles white, Buff and figured Vestings.

SILKS FOR DRESSES.

A prime assortment of **English, French and American mourning and selected Prints from 7 cents to 37 1-2 cents.**

Ladies Worsted and Cotton Hose. Kid and Silk Gloves. Florence and eleven braid Bonnetts. Figured Sattin and White Florence, Ribbons, Fancy, Flag Hdkfs. &c.

Corded and Jaconet Muslin, Lawns and Cambrick, Lace, Thread, and Black Silk Edging and Insertions.

A prime assortment of Kid Slippers of all sizes.

One case of **Brush Hats**, also **Cloth Caps** of various and the most recent fashions.

Gents. Kid and Buck-kin Gloves a prime assortment. Also Indiarubber and Worsted Suspenders.

Sheeting and Shirting bleached and unbleached and also striped shirtings, Drillings, &c. A large assortment of W. I. GOODS, likewise Crockery Glass and Hard Ware.

All of which will be sold as cheap for Cash, country produce or approved credit, as can be purchased in this vicinity.

Paris-Hill, April 13, 1840. tf

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-sixth day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty—

PHILO CLARK, Administrator of the Estate of Cyrus Clark, late of Turner, in said County, deceased, having presented his third account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the twenty-third day of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

3w42 Copy Attest—*Levi Stowell,* Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that she has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the trust of Administratrix on the Estate of

ALMON HOWARD,

late of Waterford, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

ABIGAIL HOWARD.

Waterford, May 26, 1840. 3w42

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-sixth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty

WILLIAM PINGREE named executrix in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Stephen Pingree, late of Norway in said county, deceased, having presented the same for probate:

Ordered,

That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the twenty-third day of June next, at ten o'clock A. M. and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

3w42 Copy Attest—*Levi Stowell,* Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the twenty-sixth day of May in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty.

ON the petition of SARAH J. BARTLETT, administratrix of the estate of Samuel Bartlett, late of Rumford, in said County deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars, and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

Ordered,

That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Rumford in said county, on the fourteenth day of September next at ten o'clock, A. M. and shew cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

3w42 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell,* Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-sixth day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty—

JAMES DEERING, named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Eleazer Bryant late of Paris, in said county, deceased, having presented the same for probate—

Ordered,

That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Paris, in said county on the twenty-third day of June next at ten o'clock A. M. and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

3w42 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell,* Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the twenty-sixth day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty.

ON the petition of ANNA P. FROST, Administratrix of the estate of Edmund Frost, late of Norway, in said county, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death, by the sum of one hundred dollars, and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased, as may be necessary, for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

Ordered,

That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased, and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the twenty-third day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

3w42 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell,* Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris within and for the county of Oxford, on the twenty-sixth day of May in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty—

ON the petition of BENJAMIN WEBBER, administrator on the estate of John Webber, late of Sweden, in said county, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of eight hundred dollars, and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

Ordered,

That the said petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Paris, in said county, on the twenty-third day of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

3w42 Copy Attest—*Levi Stowell,* Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-sixth day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty.

ON the petition of OLIVE FAUNCE, administrator of the estate of Alden E. Faunce, late of Turner, in said County, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of ninety four dollars and ninety-four cents, praying for license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased, as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

Ordered,

That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said county, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the twenty-third day of June next, at ten o'clock A. M. and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

3w42 Copy Attest—*Levi Stowell,* Register.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of CROCKER & SHAW, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 26th day of March last. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make payment to E. C. SHAW at the old stand, by the first of July next; otherwise their demands will be left with an attorney for collection, "*and no mistake.*"

THOMAS CROCKER,
E. C. SHAW.

Paris, May 11, 1840 tf

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE—*Rumford.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that the non-resident proprietors and owners of lands in the town of Rumford, County of Oxford, and State of Maine, that the same are taxed for the year 1839, for county, town, and school district No. 11 taxes; and also for delinquent highway tax for the year 1838, committed to me by the Assessors of said town to collect, in the sums following; and that the same remain unpaid in the bills as follows:

Names of non-residents, known or unknown.	No. of Lot,	No. Division	No. Acres,	Value,	Money Tax,	School District No. 11,	Delinquent Highway T.
E. G. River.							
John Bradley,	51	2	100	100	76	1 66	64
do	53	2	100	125	95	78	81
do	55	2	100	100	76		64
do	52	2	100	100	76	1 66	
do	54	2	100	100	76	1 66	64
Nathan Brewer,	9	2	38	40	32		25
David Wait,	96	2	100	100	76		64
Unknown	42	2	81	50	38		32
E. E. River.							
M. C. Jewett,	17	1	80	150	114		
John Bradley,	63	3	62	50	38		
Unknown	68	3	150	50	38		
do	56	3	89	40	32		
John Bradley or unknown	24	3	200	100	76		64
John Bradley,	38	3	100	100	76		
do	68	3	100	50	38		
do	96	3	100	50	38		64
do	89	3	103	50	38		32
do	103	3	78	40	32		25
C. L. Eustis,	85	3	100	50	38		
do	107	3	100	50	38		
do	100	3	100	50	38		
Wm. Wheeler,	100	3	100	100			64
Aaron Virgin or unk.	22	3	200	50		78	

And unless said taxes are paid to me, with all necessary interesting charges, on or before Monday, the twenty-eighth day of September next, I shall proceed on said day at one o'clock P. M. to sell so much of said land as will be necessary to discharge said taxes and charges, at the Tavern of Jonathan Virgin, in said Rumford.

TIMOTHY WALKER, } Collector of Taxes
} for the year 1839.

Rumford, June 4th, 1840. 3w43

NOTICE.—This may certify that I have given my son, John R. Hammond, his time, to act and trade for himself, and I shall pay no debts of his contraction, nor exact any of his earnings, after this date.

JOSEPH HAMMOND.

June 1, 1840. 3w43

NOTICE.

THOSE persons indebted to the subscriber on Note, which has become due are requested to make payment without delay.

Those whose notes have been due one year are notified that unless payment is made, or a part, by the first of July next, they will be left for collection, without distinction.

FRANCIS BEMIS.

Paris, May 23, 1840. 42

ISAAC RANDALL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
DIXFIELD, ME.

BLANKS

For sale at this Office.